


2000 Language Need and Interpreter Use Study




Prepared for:
Judicial Council of California
Administrative Office of the Courts
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San Francisco, CA 94102

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LANGUAGE NEED AND INTERPRETER USE SURVEY

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Judicial Council of California is required by law to conduct every five years a study of spoken language need and interpreter use in the state's trial courts. A study was completed in 1995 using data from a survey of California counties concerning court interpreter usage during fiscal year 1994–1995.¹ The focus of the current study is to provide the council with background, data, and analysis to make short-term and long-term decisions regarding additional languages to include in the certification program for court interpreters. The research methods included (1) a survey of California trial courts with responses from all 58 counties (2) analyses of census and survey data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, (3) analyses of reports from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), and (4) a review of selected publications and Web sites.

Usage of Interpreter Services

Fifty-eight counties responded to the survey; of these 55 reported interpreter service expenditures by language, two did not have expenditures, and one was not able to break down expenditures by language. From the expenditure data and per diem service payment rates, estimates were made of days of interpreter service use. The top ten languages by days of interpreter service were Spanish (145,661), Vietnamese (9,197), Korean (3,716), Cantonese (3,252), Armenian (2,730), Cambodian (2,112), Mandarin (2,100), Tagalog (1,986), Russian (1,957), and Punjabi (1,491) (see Table 3.3).

Trends in interpreter services can be examined by comparing the findings of the current study with the 1995 study. One must be cautious in reaching conclusions, however, because 14 of 58 counties did not respond in the 1995 study. Nevertheless, expenditures appear to be generally higher than were shown in the 1995 study. Even for languages such as Arabic and Tagalog, both of which only one more county reported than in 1995, the current days of interpreter service are higher.

Expected Declines in Interpreter Use for Some Languages

The eight designated languages currently included in the state's interpreter certification program all increased in days of interpreter use between the 1995 and the current studies. However, some of the nondesignated languages have decreased in days of interpreter use. These include Farsi, Thai, and Urdu (see Table 3.2). There could be several reasons for a decline in the use of interpreters for a given language. First, the number of limited-English-proficient immigrants in California that speak the language may decline because of net-migration to other states or net-migration to the country of origin. (The emphasis is on net-migration because typically people are migrating in both directions, and it is the immigration minus the emigration that will determine the effect on the pool of immigrants in California). Second, the proportion of immigrants who are fluent in English may increase because of English acquisition or a higher proportion of new migrants becoming fluent in English. Third, the proportion of immigrants involved with

¹ *California Interpreter Services in the California Trial Courts: A Report to the Governor and the Legislature*, Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, July 1995.

trial court proceedings may decline because of factors such as improved socioeconomic status or changes in the age structure of the population.

Indigenous Languages and Dialects

The U.S. Census Bureau's 1990 census reported that 224 languages were spoken in California, as well as numerous dialects. In 1999, according to the Bureau's Current Population Survey more than 4 percent of California's 33.4 million residents spoke no English at all. There are significant challenges to the court system in providing interpretive services to a population with such linguistic diversity. In this report indigenous languages and dialects are defined as those that are not the official language of a country or a state within a country. For most of the indigenous languages and dialects a registered interpreter is difficult to find, especially in remote locations. Hmong with 3,077 appearances and Mien with 1,003 appearances were the indigenous languages requiring the greatest amount of court interpreter services in the current study, and their usage has a sharply upward trend (see Table 6.1). Ilocano, Tigrinya, Khmu, and indigenous languages from the Guatemala-Mexico region also appear to be increasing in use of interpreter services; however, they are still at a much low level of usage compared to other indigenous languages.

Immigrants and Temporary Foreign Residents in California

Over the last several decades, California has become the leading state of intended residence for immigrants entering the United States, particularly from Central and South America, Asia, and the Pacific Islands. In 1998 California was the residential destination for 170,000 of the nation's 660,000 immigrants. New York was the second most popular destination with 97,000 immigrants. The leading countries of origin for immigrants to California in 1998 were Mexico (62,100), the Philippines (16,200), China, including Taiwan (16,300), India (7,200), Vietnam (6,500), El Salvador (6,300), Iran (3,600), and Guatemala (3,300).²

Data on the annual entry of temporary workers and students to California by country of origin are not available. However, the national numbers indicate that the volume is as substantial as that of immigrants. In 1998 610,000 temporary workers and 427,000 students were admitted to the United States. Although temporary workers and students may be more likely than immigrants to be English proficient, they may bring dependents who are not. The leading countries of origin for temporary workers were the United Kingdom (74,600), Canada (47,900), Japan (45,900), Germany (43,100), India (37,000), Mexico (36,000), France (29,600), and China, including Taiwan (20,600). The leading countries of origin for students were Japan (66,700), Korea (45,400), China, including Taiwan (39,200), India (17,400), Germany (13,200), Thailand (12,300), Brazil (11,300), Mexico (10,900), Indonesia (10,600), and the United Kingdom (10,200). The residential population of California also includes refugees, asylees and an estimated 2 million undocumented aliens who bypassed INS inspection. Each year people in all these groups

²"Immigrants, Fiscal Year 1998," forthcoming chapter in *1998 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*, U.S. Department of Justice.

apply to INS to adjust their residential status and become immigrants. Consequently, in 1998 only percent of the immigrants to the United States were “new arrivals.” The rest were already residents who were adjusting their official status to “immigrant.”

Pleasure and business visitors to California also add to its day-to-day population with limited English proficiency.

Length of Time Immigrants Take to Learn English

Less than half the immigrants in California surveyed in 1990 who had entered the United States after the age of 25 had learned to speak English very well, even after 20 years of residence (see Table 8.1). For immigrants entering the United States at a young age, the percentage learning to speak English very well topped out at about 80 percent. These rates of English acquisition would indicate that the need for interpreters of a language in the California trial courts will continue for the life expectancy of current immigrants who entered as adults, even if new immigration ceases for non-English-fluent members of that language group.

Number of Counties That Provide Interpreter Services

Fifty-six of California’s 58 counties reported providing interpreter services. The number of counties providing interpreter services for a language group indicates how widely dispersed it is geographically. The top ten languages by number of counties providing interpreter services were Spanish (56), Punjabi (37), Vietnamese (34), Laotian (33), Cantonese (32), Russian (31), Korean (29), Tagalog (29), and Arabic (28), with Cambodian and Hmong tying for tenth (26) (see Tables 3.4 and 3.5).

Number of “Certified” and “Registered” Interpreters

In California, there are eight “designated” languages for which a court interpreter may be “certified”—Arabic, Cantonese, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese. The certification process requires the applicant to (1) pass a State Certification Exam (which has both written and oral components), (2) attend a Judicial Council Ethics Workshop, and (3) submit biannual proof of adequate continuing education and professional experience.

As of June 2000, there were 1,108 certified court interpreters in California (see Table 3.6). By language the number of certified court interpreters ranged from a low of 4 for Portuguese to a high of 988 for Spanish. Though expenditures on certified court interpreters increased in the last five years, the total number of interpreters certified for the eight designated languages decreased from 1,675 to 1,108. The largest absolute decrease was in Spanish from 1,536 to 988, and the largest percentage decrease was in Cantonese from 31 to 22 (-29 percent).

There is also a process by which interpreters can be “registered” for the “nondesignated” languages. The requirements for obtaining this status include (1) passing an English

proficiency exam that tests knowledge of English, court procedure and professional ethics, (2) attending a Judicial Council Orientation Workshop, (3) attending a Judicial Council Ethics Workshop, and (4) supplying biannual proof of continuing education and professional experience. As of June 2000, there were 260 interpreters registered in 48 nondesignated languages.

Conclusions

This report recommends that three criteria be used to designate new languages for interpreter certification. First, use of the language should be substantial; second, use should be increasing or relative stable; and third, the use of the language should involve a migration stream that is likely to continue.

For example, these criteria might be used in the following way: substantial use could be defined as a minimum of 2,000 days of interpreter service, a threshold of an average rate of growth in the use of a language of 10 percent could be established, and future growth of the migration stream could be projected for the next ten years.

2. INTRODUCTION AND STUDY OVERVIEW

The Legal Background for Court Interpreter Services in California

A court interpreter is a person who interprets a civil or criminal court proceeding for a defendant or witness who speaks or understands little or no English. The state constitution guarantees that “a person unable to understand English who is charged with a crime has a right to an interpreter throughout the proceedings.”¹ In addition, interpreters are required to interpret for a witness who is unable to understand, or express herself or himself in English well enough to be “understood directly by counsel, court, and jury.”² The role of the interpreter is to allow a non-English speaking defendant or witness to participate in judicial proceedings. Interpreters shall render a complete and accurate interpretation, without altering, omitting, or adding anything to what is stated or written.

In California, there are eight “designated” languages for which an interpreter can be certified—Arabic, Cantonese, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese. The certification process entails passing a State Certification Exam (which has both written and oral components), attending a Judicial Council Code of Ethics Workshop, and providing the Judicial Council of California (JCC) with biannual proof of continuing education and professional experience. Prior to taking the exam, applicants are encouraged to complete either formal, college-level courses specializing in interpreter training offered at 24 universities and colleges throughout the State, or interpreter training programs provided by private entities.

There is also a process by which interpreters can be “registered” for other, “nondesignated” languages. The requirements for obtaining this status entail: passing an English fluency exam that tests knowledge of English, court procedure, and professional ethics; attending a Judicial Council Orientation Workshop; attending a Judicial Council Code of Ethics Workshop; and providing the JCC with biannual proof of continuing education and professional experience.

The 2000 Language Need and Interpreter Use Study

The purpose of this report is to provide the Judicial Council of California with background, data and analysis necessary to make decisions regarding additional languages to be included in the State Certification Examination program for court interpreters, and to help project future language interpreting needs for the State’s trial courts. Since comparable longitudinal information was not available for many of the questions being studied, this study primarily uses data gathered for Fiscal Year 1998-99. The goals of the study are to:

- Provide information necessary to make decisions concerning additional languages to be included in the State Certification Program (see conclusions in Section 10);

¹ California Constitution, Article 1, Section 14.

² Section 752, California Evidence Code.

- Assess the statewide and regional use of interpreters of specific languages (see Sections 3 and 4);
- Compare court use of certified and registered interpreters (see Sections 3 and 4);
- Discuss factors that cause a decline in the use of interpreters in certain languages (see Section 5);
- Analyze the use of interpreters for dialects and indigenous languages (see Section 6);
- Describe factors affecting immigration to California (see Section 7);
- Discuss how long it takes non-English speaking immigrants to become fluent or proficient in English (see Section 8);
- Discuss demographic trends and their impact on trial courts for projecting future language needs (see Section 7 and 8).

The research for this report employed a three-pronged approach. The central component of the process was a survey of the trial courts of California counties, which was performed to assess interpreter usage in Fiscal Year 1998-1999. This survey data was then complemented with a compilation and analysis of Bureau of the Census and Immigration Naturalization Service data, to identify migration trends and to gain an understanding of how well immigrants learn and speak English. A third component was a review of related literature and Web sites relevant to the study.

The Language Need and Interpreter Use Survey

With assistance from the JCC's Trial Court Programs Division and Research and Planning Unit, a questionnaire was designed to collect information on interpreter utilization in the trial courts of California (see Appendix A for the survey instrument). The survey collected data by county and by language for the following:

- Utilization of interpreter services;
- Percentage of interpreter services provided by certified and registered interpreters;
- Expenditures for interpreter services; and
- Recommendations for languages to be added to the State court interpreter certification program.

Detailed responses by county and region are in Appendices B, D and E.

3. STATEWIDE INTERPRETER USE

The Judicial Council of California is mandated to make a report to the Governor and Legislature every five years, regarding language and interpreter use in California's trial courts. The 1995 study went beyond language and interpreter use to gather baseline information for the Council on other topics. That survey of California counties (44 of 58 counties responded) also covered interpreter rates, work coordination, job performance and job satisfaction. The current study focuses on interpreter use by language for Fiscal Year 1998-99 and demographic trends that may affect interpreter use in the future. The interpreter use data discussed in this section are primarily from a county-by-county survey in which all 58 counties responded.

Because of the different emphases in the two reports, some of the data were comparable across points in time and some were not. For instance, a primary set of data collected for the second report that was not obtained for the first was the proportion of certified versus noncertified interpreters used by each county.

The five indicators of court interpreter use in the current analysis are:

- *Number of interpreter days used* by language;
- *Number of counties* that provide interpreter services by language;
- *Number of certified interpreters* by language;
- *Percentage use of certified court interpreters*; and
- *Interpreter per diem rates and travel costs.*

Interpreter Day Usage by Language

To compare interpreter use in Fiscal Years 1994-1995 and 1998-1999, total expenditures were translated into days of interpreter use.¹ Calculating the days of use for 1998-99 expenditures was relatively straightforward because the daily rates for each county and the total expenditures were provided for each language by county. Converting the 1994-95 data required more estimates. Some languages had county by county expenditures, which allowed a conversion into interpreter days using the different rates for each county. If all counties did not provide rate information on a language, the statewide average rate for the language was used where necessary. For other languages, no county rates were available and the average statewide rate for all languages was used for the conversion.

There are two outliers in the number of interpreter days used for designated languages in Fiscal Year 1998-99: Spanish at the high end (145,661 days) and Portuguese at the low

¹ In the Fiscal Year 1994-95 study languages were ranked by expenditures in tables, and in the current study they are ranked by interpreter days used. This results in a few changes in the 1994-95 ranking because of variations in interpreter rates.

end (311 days) (see Table 3.1). The other six languages are in the 1,000 to 9,000 day range. The number of interpreter days increased for all designated languages between the time points of the two studies. The 1998-99 data does include expenditures, and therefore interpreter day usage, from counties that did not respond to the Fiscal Year 1994-95 survey. This would tend to make the 1998-99 estimates of interpreter days higher. The interpreter day usage is presented in graph form in Figures 3.1 and 3.2. Figure 3.1 depicts the interpreter day usage for Spanish and the total interpreter day usage for designated languages. Figure 3.2 shows all of the designated languages but Spanish, because Spanish is such an outlier in terms of the number of interpreter days that it distorts the chart.

Table 3.2 shows the ten nondesignated languages that required the most interpreter days in 1994-95 and in 1998-99. With the exception of Thai (included for 1995) and Mien (included for 2000), the other nine languages were the most used in both studies. However, the order of usage differed between the two years. Figure 3.3 depicts the change in interpreter day usage for these languages in graphic form. Combining designated and nondesignated languages, Table 3.3 and Figure 3.4 show the interpreter usage for the fourteen most used languages.

Table 3.1
Court Interpreter Service Days for Designated Languages for California,
Fiscal Years 1994-95 and 1998-99

Language	FY 1994-95	FY 1998-99	Percent Change
Spanish	122,484	145,661	18.9%
Vietnamese	6,528	9,197	40.9%
Korean	2,943	3,716	26.3%
Cantonese	2,066	3,252	57.4%
Tagalog	1,495	1,986	32.8%
Arabic	851	1,365	60.3%
Japanese	623	1,080	73.3%
Portuguese	306	311	1.6%
Total	137,295	166,567	21.3%

Figure 3.1
Spanish and Total Designated Languages Court Interpreter Service Days for California,
Fiscal Years 1994-95 and 1998-99

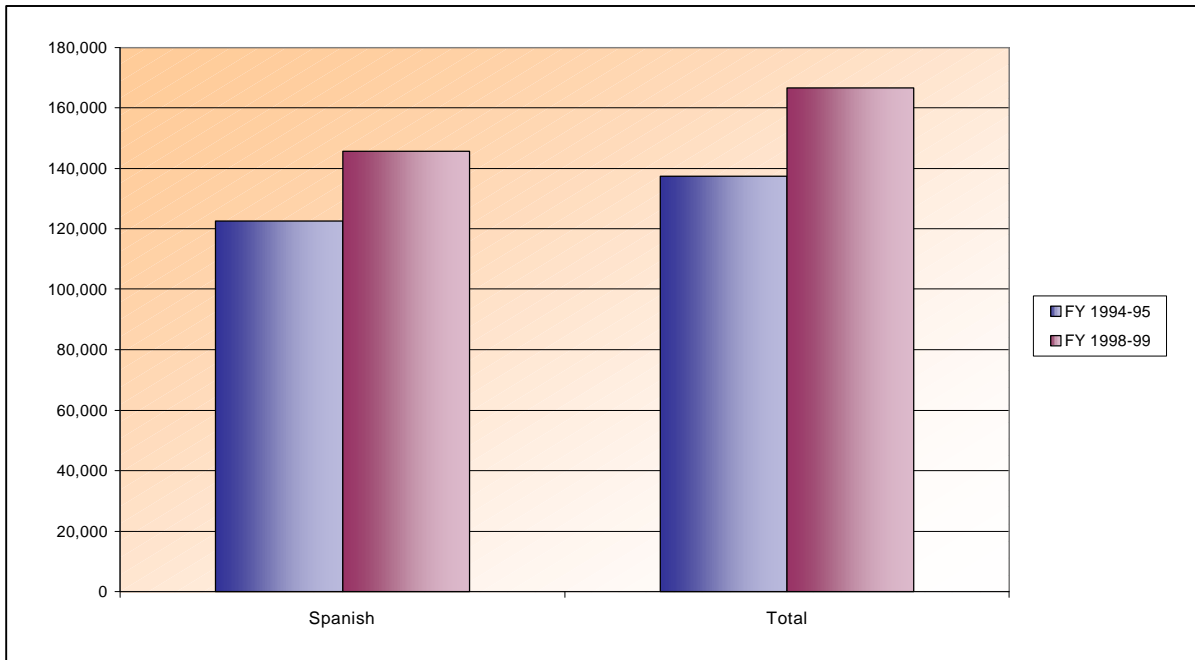


Figure 3.2
Designated Languages (Excluding Spanish) Court Interpreter Service Days for California,
Fiscal Years 1994-95 and 1998-99

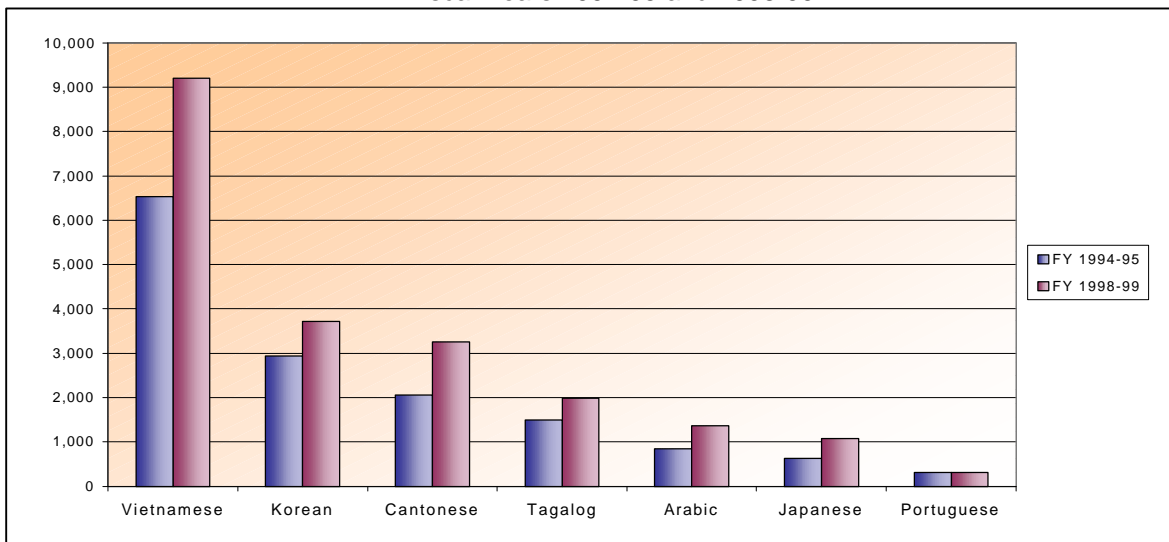


Table 3.2
Court Interpreter Service Days for Ten Most Used Nondesignated Languages for California,
Fiscal Years 1994-95 and 1998-99

Rank	Language	FY 1994-95 Interpreter Days	Language	FY 1998-99 Interpreter Days	Percent Change
1	Armenian	1,918	Armenian	2,730	42.3%
2	Farsi	1,766	Cambodian	2,112	48.9%
3	Laotian	1,595	Mandarin	2,100	91.4%
4	Cambodian	1,418	Russian	1,956	58.1%
5	Russian	1,237	Punjabi	1,492	137.2%
6	Mandarin	1,097	Laotian	1,407	-11.8%
7	Hmong	1,004	Hmong	1,262	25.7%
8	Punjabi	629	Farsi	1,136	-35.7%
9	Thai	566	Mien	651	202.8%
10	Hindi	466	Hindi	383	-17.8%

Figure 3.3
Ten Most Used Nondesignated Languages Court Interpreter Service Days for California,
Fiscal Years 1994-95 and 1998-99

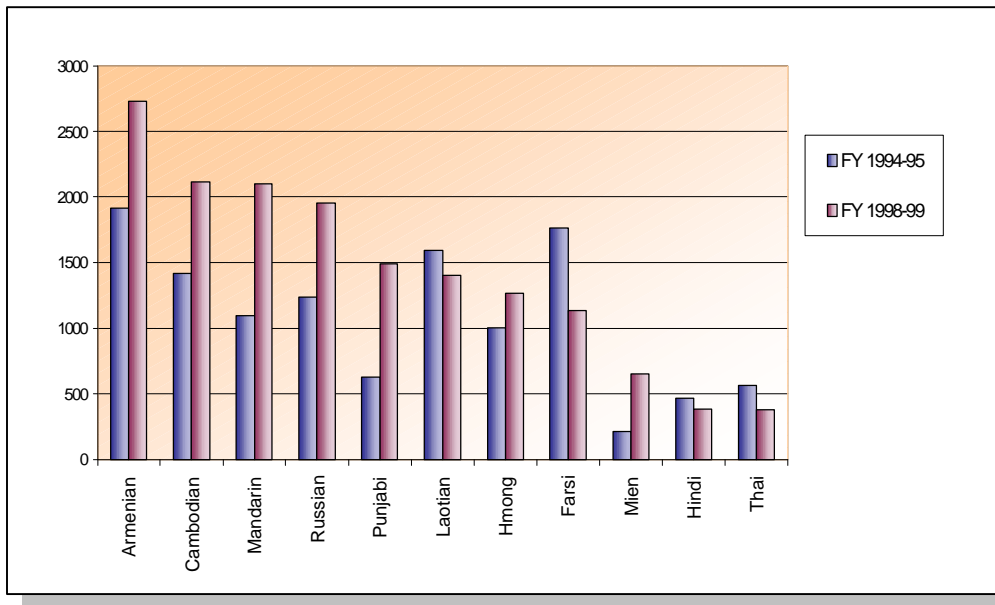
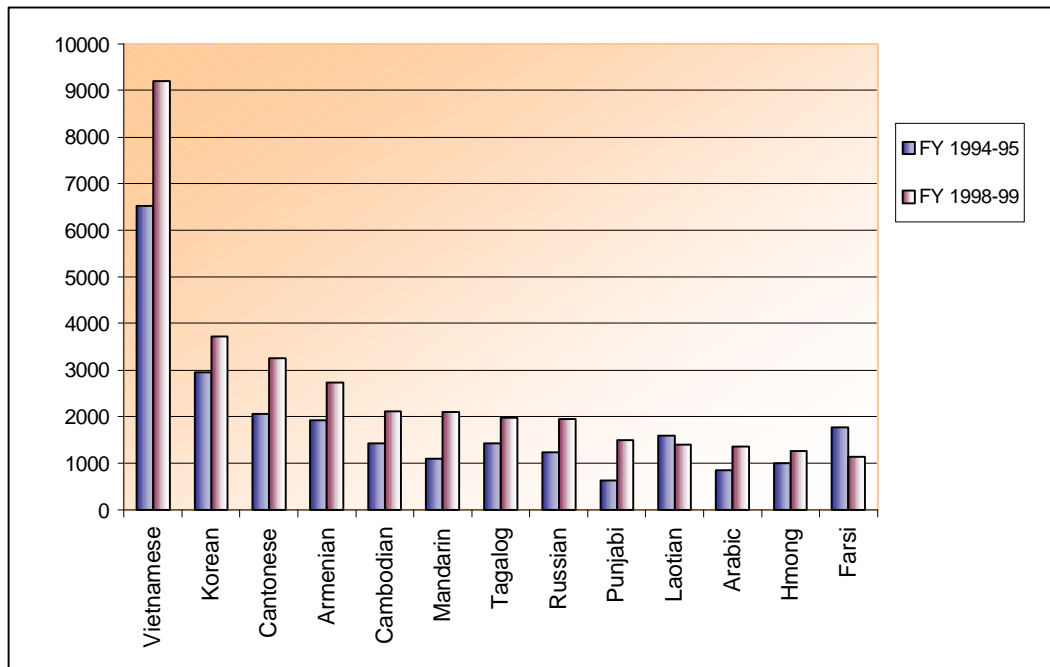


Table 3.3
Court Interpreter Service Days for Fourteen Most Used Languages for California,
Fiscal Years 1994-95 and 1998-99

Rank	Language	FY 1994-95 Interpreter Days	Language	FY 1998-99 Interpreter Days	Percent Change
1	Spanish	122,484	Spanish	145,661	18.9%
2	Vietnamese	6,528	Vietnamese	9,197	40.9%
3	Korean	2,943	Korean	3,716	26.3%
4	Cantonese	2,066	Cantonese	3,252	57.4%
5	Armenian	1,918	Armenian	2,730	42.3%
6	Farsi	1,766	Cambodian	2,112	48.9%
7	Laotian	1,595	Mandarin	2,100	91.4%
8	Tagalog	1,495	Tagalog	1,986	32.8%
9	Cambodian	1,418	Russian	1,956	58.1%
10	Russian	1,237	Punjabi	1,492	137.2%
11	Mandarin	1,097	Laotian	1,407	-11.8%
12	Hmong	1,004	Arabic	1,365	60.4%
13	Arabic	851	Hmong	1,262	25.7%
14	Punjabi	629	Farsi	1,136	-35.7%

Figure 3.4
Fourteen Most Used Languages (Excluding Spanish)
Court Interpreter Service Days for California,
Fiscal Years 1994-95 and 1998-99



Number of Counties that Provide Interpreter Services by Language

The number of counties providing interpreter services for designated languages ranged from a low of 25 for Portuguese to a high of 56 for Spanish. The number of counties providing interpreter services for the selected nondesignated languages in the survey ranged from a low of 0 for Yemeni to a high of 37 for Punjabi. (See Table 3.5). The geographic distribution of interpreter services for selected languages by county is presented in Maps 3.1 through 3.5, and Appendix B Tables B.1 and B.2 contain the same information in tabular format.

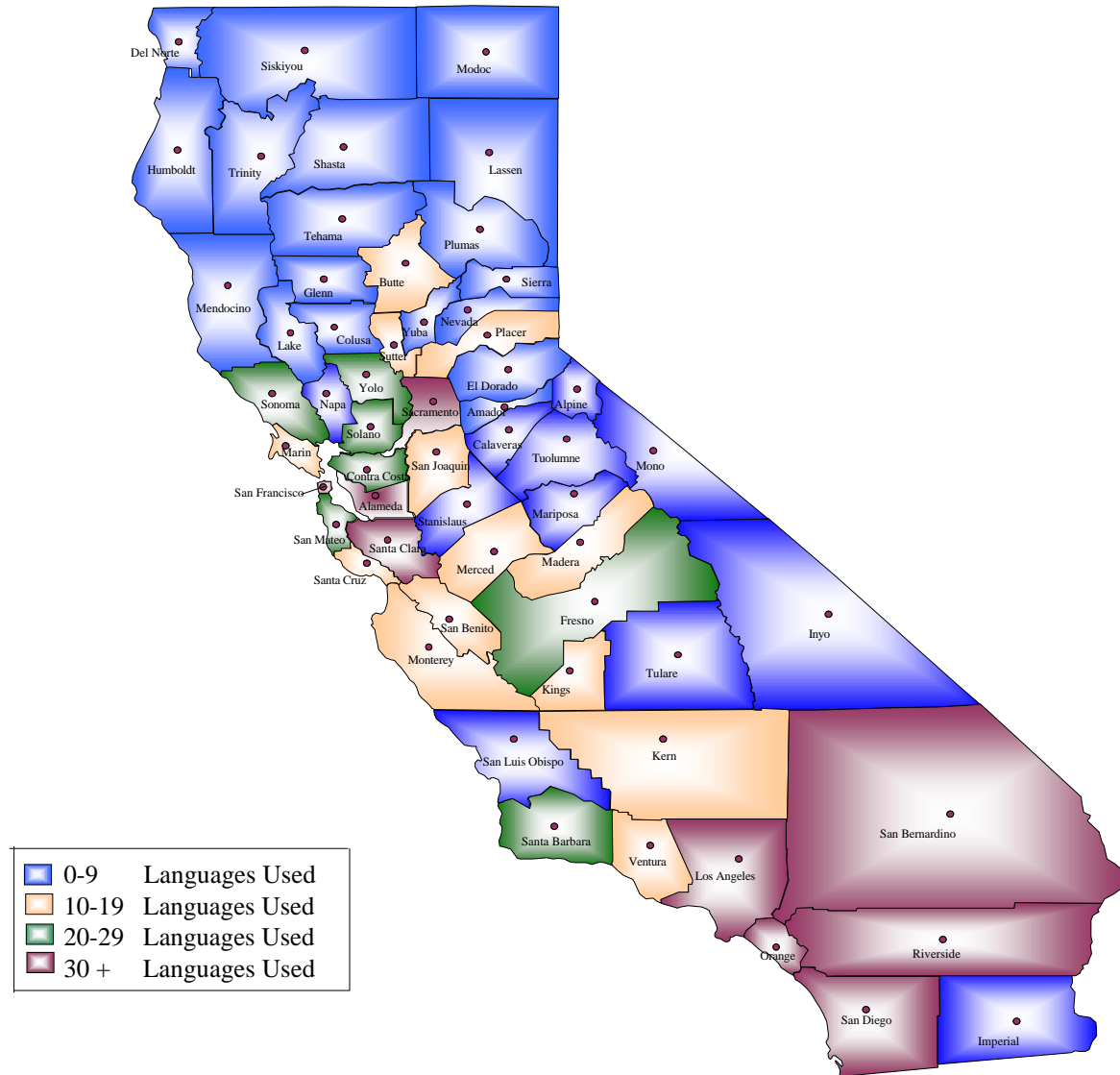
Table 3.4
Number of Counties Providing
Interpreter Services by Designated Languages for California,
Fiscal Year 1998-99

Designated Language	# of Counties Reporting Expenditures
Spanish	56
Vietnamese	34
Cantonese	32
Korean	29
Tagalog	29
Arabic	28
Japanese	25
Portuguese	25

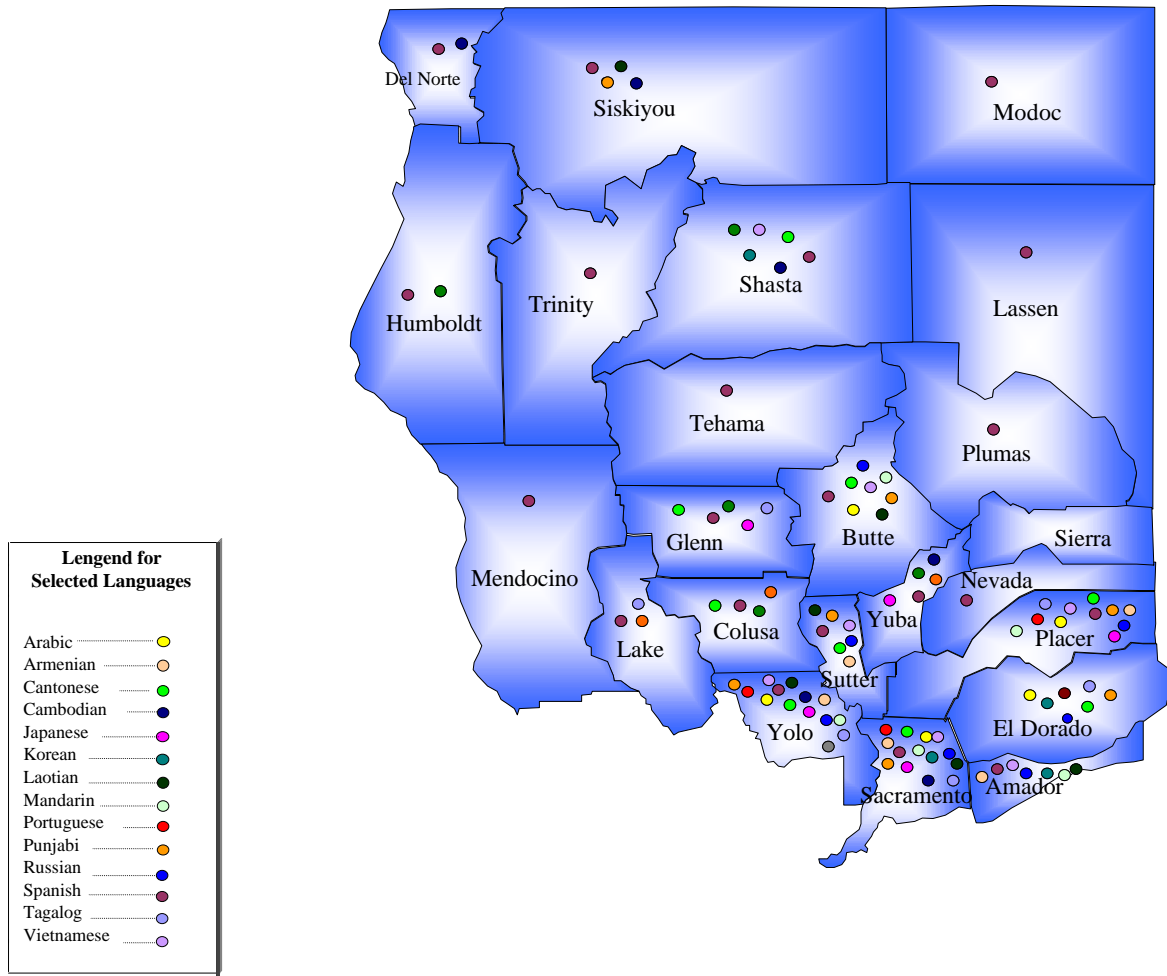
Table 3.5
Number of Counties Providing
Interpreter Services by Selected Nondesignated Languages for California,
Fiscal Year 1998-99

Nondesignated Language	# of Counties Reporting Expenditures
Punjabi	37
Laotian	33
Russian	31
Mandarin	25
Cambodian	26
Hmong	26
Farsi	23
Armenian	19
Hindi	19
Thai	16
French	16
Urdu	16
Illocano	14
German	13
Mien	13
Italian	12
Polish	10
Indonesian	10
Czechoslovakian	9
Taiwanese	7
Hebrew	7
Ukrainian	6
Amharic	6
Albanian	5
Afghani	4
Shanghai	2
Yemeni	0

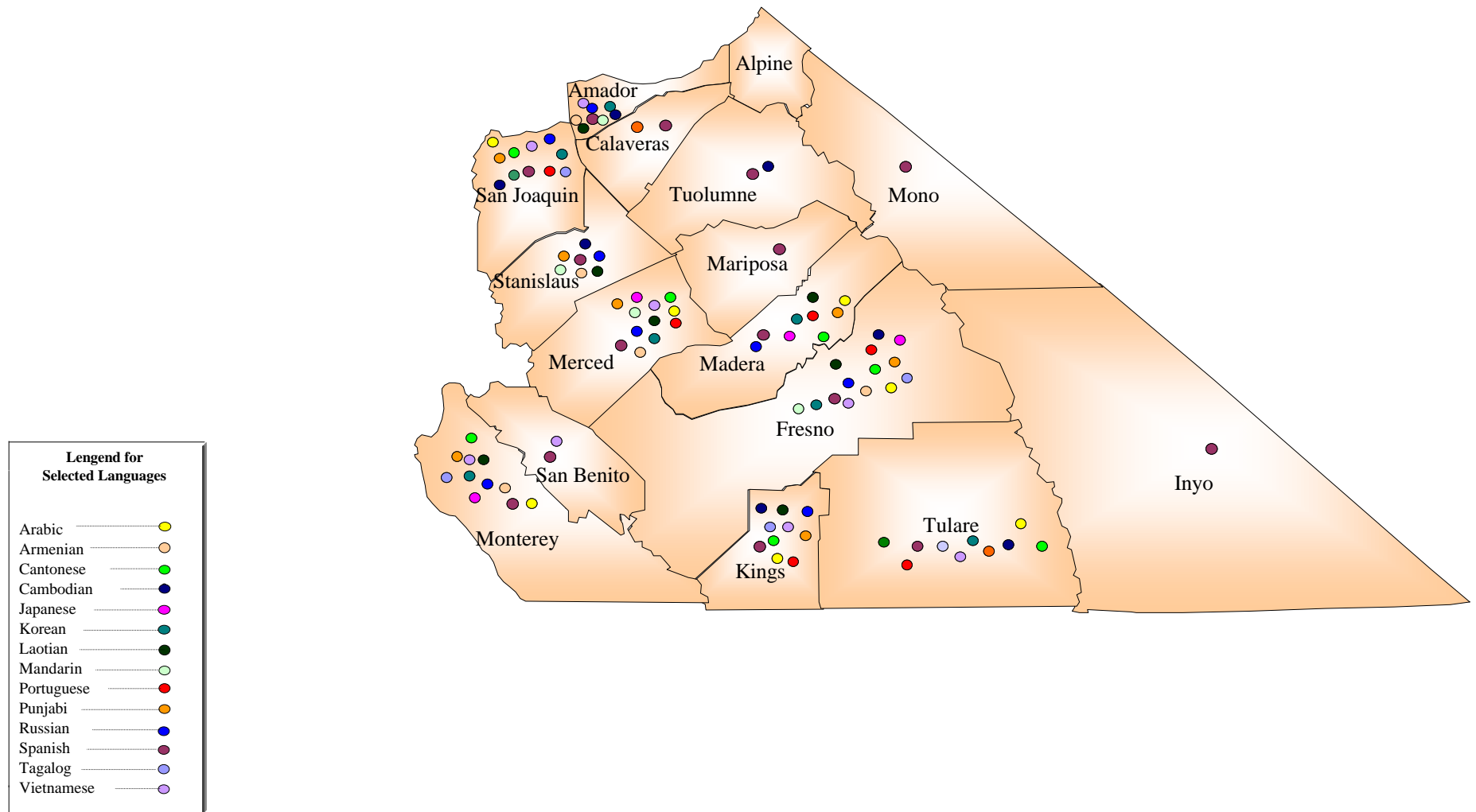
Map 3.1
Number of Languages Requiring Interpreter Services by County
Fiscal Year 1998-99



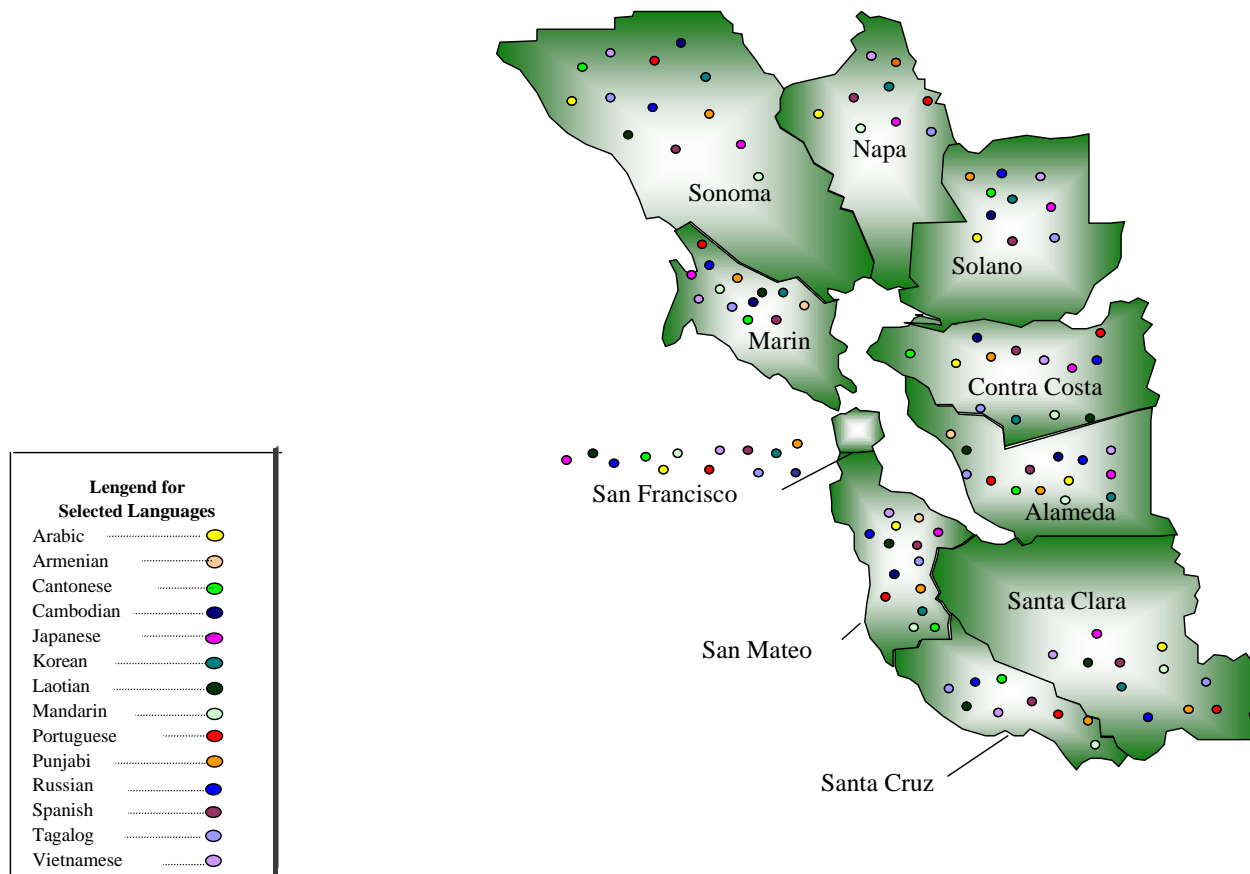
Map 3.2
 Interpreter Services for Selected Languages by County for Northern Region



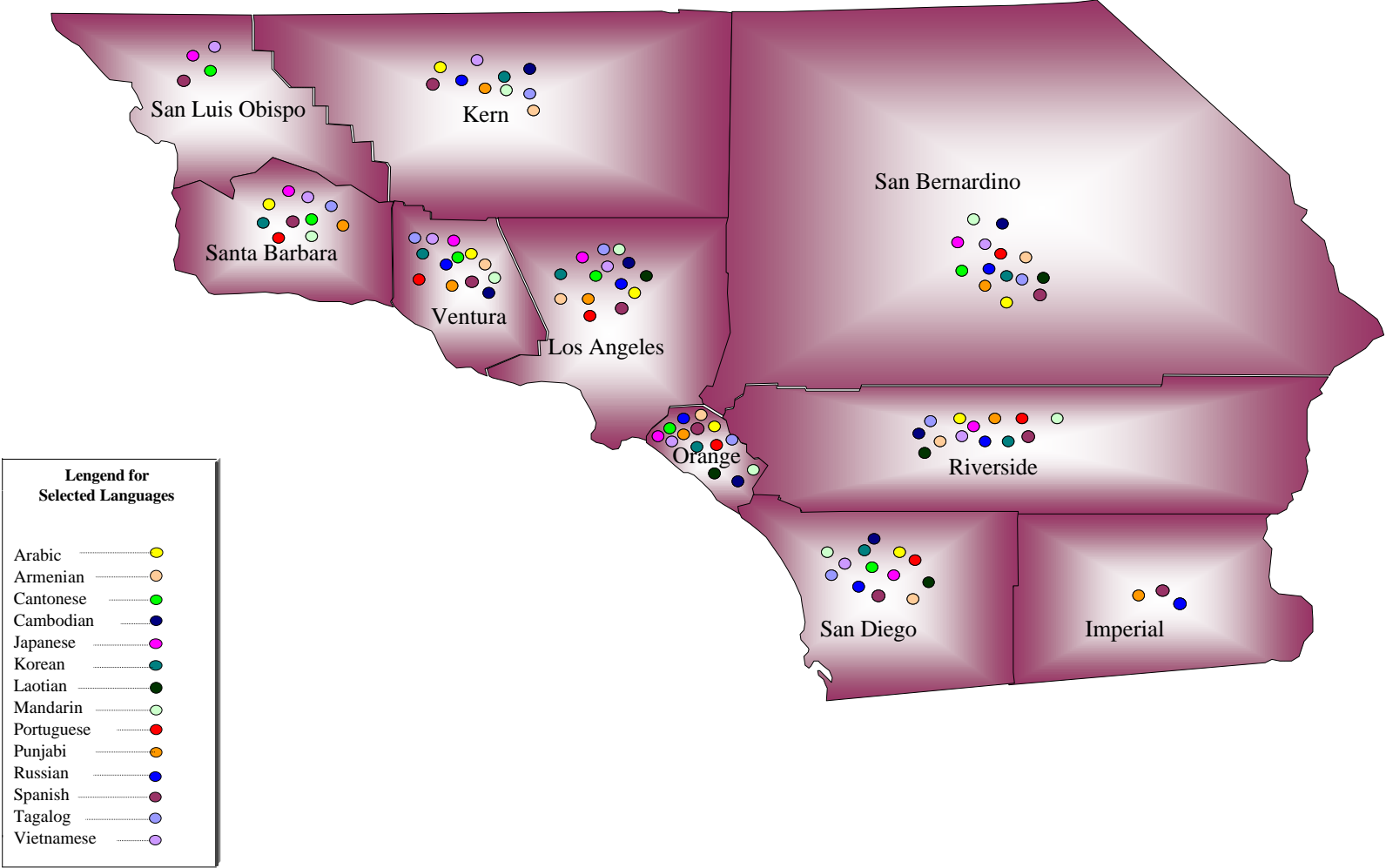
Map 3.3
 Interpreter Services for Selected Languages by County for Central Region



Map 3.4
 Interpreter Services for Selected Languages by County for Bay Region



Map 3.5
Interpreter Services for Selected Languages by County for Southern Region



Number of Certified Court Interpreters by Language

According to JCC records, the total number of certified court interpreters decreased from 1,675 in 1995 to 1,108 in 2000 (see Table 3.6). Six of the designated languages experienced a decrease, while only two (Korean and Portuguese) experienced a slight increase. The largest decrease was among Spanish interpreters, which dropped from over 1,536 to 988. Possible reasons for this decline in the number of certified interpreters are: 1) higher levels of compensation for interpreters in noncourt settings; 2) failure to meet the new standards established by the JCC in 1994, particularly the continuing education requirement; 3) retirement; 4) change of career; and 5) mortality. Approximately fifty percent or all interpreters (including certified and registered) are age 50 or younger. Thirty percent are between the ages of 51 and 60, fifteen percent are between the ages of 61 and 70, and five percent are age 71 or older.

Table 3.6
Number of Certified Court Interpreters by Languages for
1995 and 2000

Designated Language	1995	2000
Spanish	1,536	988
Korean	32	36
Vietnamese	47	36
Cantonese	31	22
Arabic	10	9
Japanese	10	8
Tagalog	7	5
Portuguese	2	4
TOTAL	1,675	1,108

Percentage of Interpreter Services Provided by Certified Court Interpreters

Among the ten highest counties in terms of expenditures on interpreter services, there is considerable variation by language in the use of certified court interpreters. For Spanish the percentage ranged from 50 percent to 100 percent, while for the other seven languages there were counties that provided services without using any certified court interpreters. Percentage utilization of certified court interpreters for other counties are provided in Appendix Table B.3.

Interpreter Per Diem Rates and Travel Costs

Since the 1995 study, when counties set rates for interpreter services, the Judicial Council has been given the authority to establish rates. Once the authority was granted in 1998, the Judicial Council acted promptly to establish a uniform and adequate rate structure to support this high priority service. The council's goal is to provide certified and registered interpreters in all criminal interpreted cases.

Rates for certified and registered interpreters were standardized and increased to improve recruitment and retention. Rates were raised three times resulting in the current full-day rate of \$265 and half-day rate of \$147, a daily increase of more than \$100 per day for many interpreters. This action by the Judicial Council has lifted significantly the previous rates which were as low as \$125 per full-day and \$62.50 per half-day.

The rates for noncertified and nonregistered interpreters were reduced for most counties to encourage certification or registration. While rates were set at not more than \$175 per day, and \$92 per half day, for noncertified and nonregistered interpreters, an escalating pay scale was created, on a trial basis, to encourage progress toward certification. Subject to completing certification within 24 months, an additional \$25 per day or \$13 per half day is available for those interpreters who have: 1) passed the written component of the state certification exam; 2) completed the Judicial Council's ethics training seminar; and 3) been deemed provisionally qualified by a local trial court.²

The total amount paid statewide for reimbursement of interpreter travel costs increased over 100%, from \$347,000 in 1994-95 to \$809,224 in 1998-99. (See Appendix E for county-level data on court reimbursement costs).

² Judicial Council of California, "Judicial Council Increases Daily Pay Rate for California Court Interpreters", published 7/7/99, and downloaded 6/20/00 from www.courtinfo.ca.gov.

4. REGIONAL INTERPRETER USE

This section explores regional variation in interpreter utilization, as found in the current survey results. This summary analysis is confined to all the designated and the nine nondesignated languages with the highest total interpreter day usage in the State. The ten nondesignated languages included here are Armenian, Cambodian, Mandarin, Russian, Punjabi, Laotian, Hmong, Farsi, Mien, and Hindi. A complete listing of counties in each of the four regions, with an accompanying map, is provided in Appendix C.

Expenditures on Designated and Nondesignated Language Interpretation

For most of the designated languages the region with the greatest percentage of the State's usage of interpreter services is the Southern Region (see Tables 4.1 and 4.2 and Figure 4.1). The most notable exception is Cantonese, for which 55% of the interpreter days are in the Bay Region. The Northern and Central Regions do not have more than 9% of the State's usage on any designated language with the exception of Portuguese for which 16% of the days were in the Central Region. The most concentrated designated language was Korean, for which 90% of the interpreter services were in the Southern region.

Table 4.1
Number of Interpreter Service Days for Designated Languages by Region,
Fiscal Year 1998-99¹

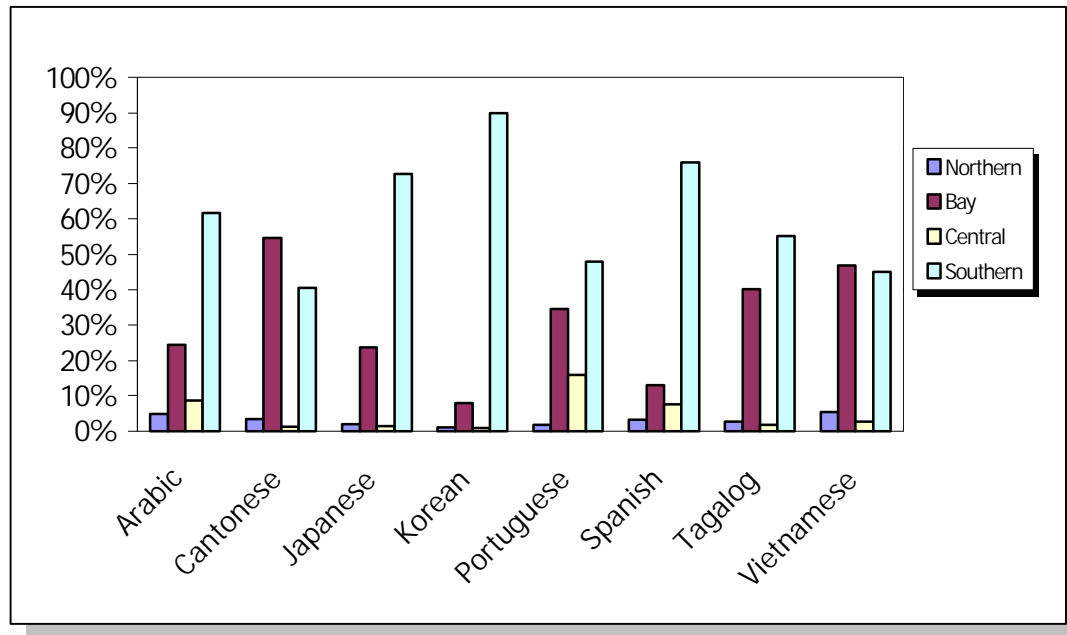
REGION	Arabic	Cantonese	Japanese	Korean	Portuguese	Spanish	Tagalog	Vietnamese	Totals
Northern	66	117	23	43	6	4,813	56	503	5,627
Bay	334	1,776	255	300	107	19,062	798	4,309	26,941
Central	120	43	17	35	49	11,243	37	253	11,797
Southern	844	1,315	785	3,339	149	110,543	1,096	4,132	122,203
TOTALS	1,365	3,252	1,080	3,716	311	145,661	1,986	9,197	166,567

Table 4.2
Percentage of Interpreter Service Days for Designated Languages by Region,
Fiscal Year 1998-99

REGION	Arabic	Cantonese	Japanese	Korean	Portuguese	Spanish	Tagalog	Vietnamese	Totals
Northern	5%	4%	2%	1%	2%	3%	3%	5%	3%
Bay	24%	55%	24%	8%	34%	13%	40%	47%	16%
Central	9%	1%	2%	1%	16%	8%	2%	3%	7%
Southern	62%	40%	73%	90%	48%	76%	55%	45%	73%
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

¹ The sum of a column's row numbers may not equal the total because of rounding.

Figure 4.1
Percentages of Interpreter Service Days for Designated Languages by Region,
Fiscal Year 1998-99



The highest usage of nondesignated languages, Armenian, Cambodian, Mandarin, Russian, and Farsi were concentrated in the Southern Region (see Tables 4.3 and 4.4 and Figure 4.2). Punjabi and Hindi's highest percentage was in the Bay Region. Hmong was concentrated in the Northern and Central Regions and Laotian was somewhat evenly distributed among the four regions.

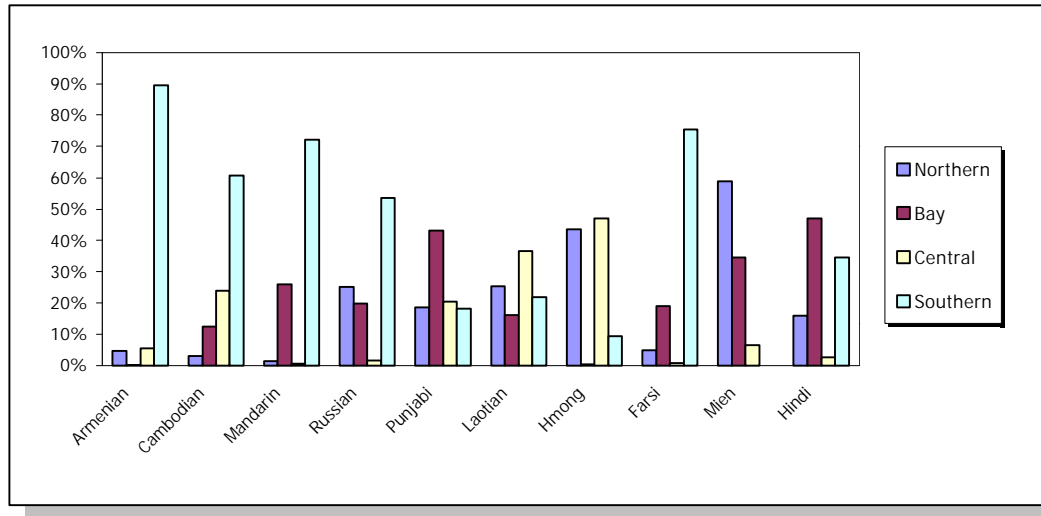
Table 4.3
Number of Interpreter Service Days for Ten Most Used Nondesignated Languages by Region,
Fiscal Year 1998-99

Region	Armenian	Cambodian	Mandarin	Russian	Punjabi	Laotian	Hmong	Farsi	Mien	Hindi	TOTAL
Northern	126	65	27	492	276	358	548	55	383	61	2,391
Bay	6	262	542	386	642	228	4	216	225	180	2,691
Central	151	505	13	31	304	514	592	9	43	10	2,172
Southern	2,447	1,280	1,518	1,047	270	307	118	856	0	132	7,975
TOTALS	2,730	2,112	2,100	1,956	1,492	1,407	1,262	1,136	651	383	15,229

Table 4.4
Percentage of Interpreter Service Days for Ten Most Used Nondesignated Languages by
Region, Fiscal Year 1998-99

Region	Armenian	Cambodian	Mandarin	Russian	Punjabi	Laotian	Hmong	Farsi	Mien	Hindi	TOTAL
Northern	5%	3%	1%	25%	18%	25%	43%	5%	59%	16%	16%
Bay	0%	12%	26%	20%	43%	16%	0%	19%	35%	47%	18%
Central	6%	24%	1%	2%	20%	37%	47%	1%	7%	3%	14%
Southern	90%	61%	72%	54%	18%	22%	9%	75%	0%	34%	52%
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

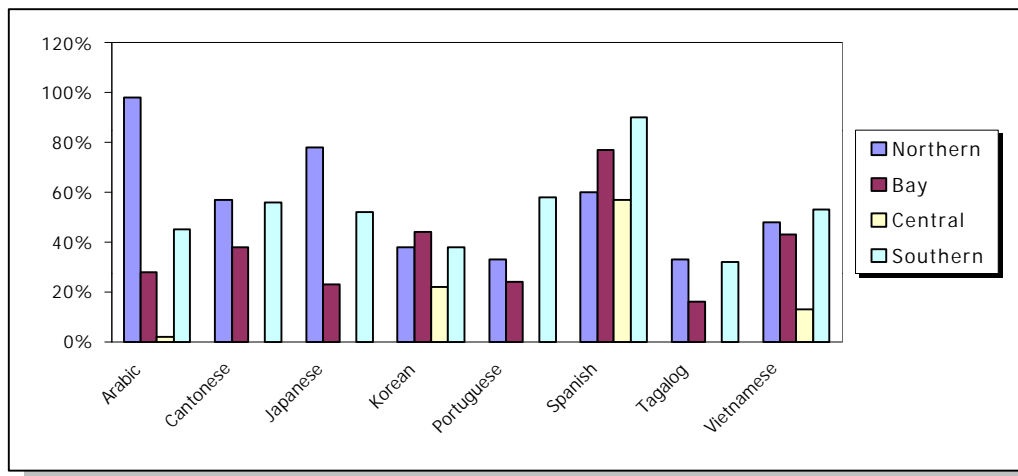
Figure 4.2
Percentage of Interpreter Service Days for
Ten Most Used Nondesignated Languages by Region,
Fiscal Year 1998-99



Percentage Use of Certified and Registered Interpreter Services

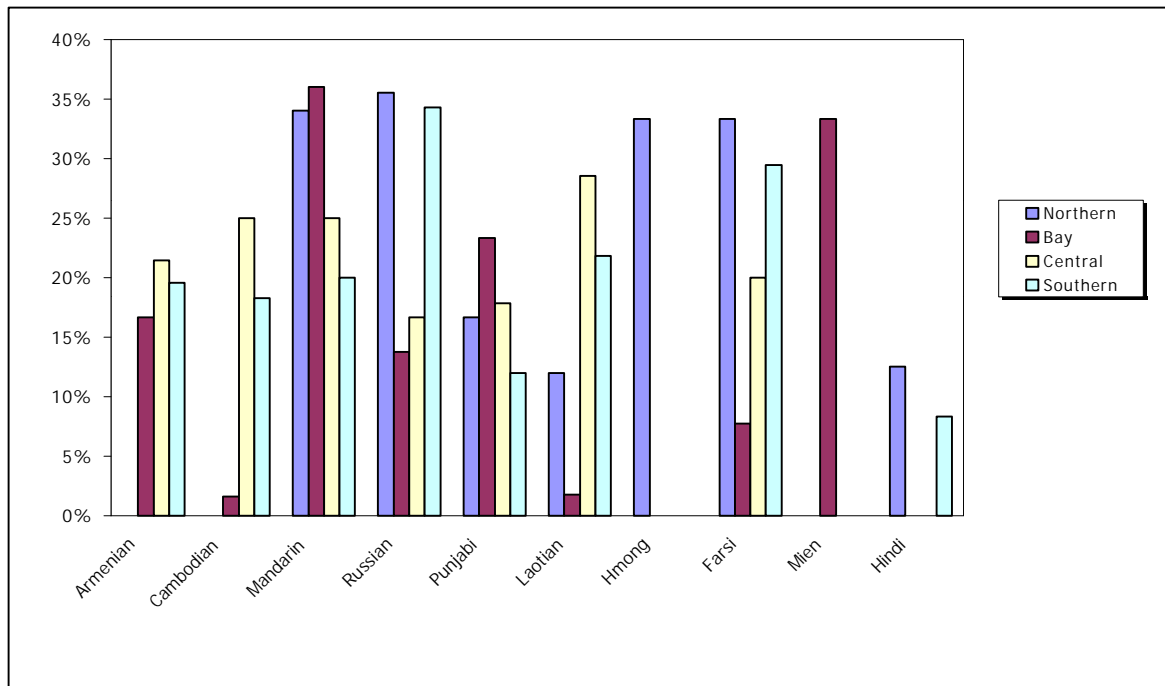
The proportion of the time that counties utilize certified versus noncertified interpreters spanned a wide spectrum, from very low proportions in the Central Region (except for Spanish), to high proportions in the Southern Region. Figure 4.3 presents countywide average percent usage of certified interpreters by language and region. (This statistic does not indicate where the most certified interpreter services are provided, because it is not sensitive to the volume of services. For example, a county could raise the average for a language in a region by using a high proportion of certified interpreters on a small number of cases (see Appendix B, Table B.3 for county level data). The Northern Region had the highest percent utilization of certified interpreters for 4 languages followed by the South which had the highest percent for 3 languages.

Figure 4.3
Average Percent Usage of Certified Court Interpreters by Language and Region,
Fiscal Year 1998-99



As can be seen from Figure 4.4, in each of the four regions the average percent usage of registered interpreters tended to be less than the average percent usage of certified interpreters. (As with the average percent usage of certified interpreters, the statistic “average percent usage of registered interpreters” does not indicate where the most registered interpreter services are provided, because it is not sensitive to the volume of services). The Southern and Bay Regions which have the highest number of interpreters do not always have the highest percent usage of registered interpreters. As an example, in Orange, Riverside, San Diego and Ventura Counties, none of the Armenian interpreter services were provided by registered interpreters (see Appendix B, Table B.4 for county level data).

Figure 4.4
Average Percent Usage of Registered Interpreters for
Ten Most Used Nondesignated Languages by Region,
Fiscal Year 1998-99



Current Interpreter Use in Immigration Courts in California

The Immigration Courts in California, as elsewhere in the United States, are a network of federal courts overseen by the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), based in Falls Church, Virginia. The role of the courts is to serve as the judicial “balance of power” to the executive function filled by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). Essentially, they are the courts for dealing with complaints regarding INS activities.

There are six Immigration Courts in California, located primarily in the Southern portion of the state. The communities where they are located include Imperial/El Centro, San Diego, Otay Mesa, Los Angeles, San Pedro, Lancaster, and San Francisco. Not surprisingly, Spanish was the primary language used in all of the six courts. The need for Spanish interpretation, however, ranged a great deal, from 95% to only about 25% (among the courts that were able to provide statistics). Other languages that required a high amount of interpreter services included: Armenian, Russian, Urdu, Arabic, Punjabi, and Tamil. Several dialects of Chinese also played a prominent role. These included Mandarin and Cantonese, but several courts noted an increased need for interpreters of the Fu Chen and Fu Chou dialects.

5. POTENTIAL CAUSES FOR DECLINES IN INTERPRETER USE FOR SOME LANGUAGES

The eight designated languages currently included in the State's interpreter certification program have all increased in both interpreter usage days and numbers of counties requiring interpreter services. However, some of the nondesignated languages frequently needed in 1995 have decreased in total statewide usage over the last few years. These include Farsi and Thai.

There are three reasons that a decline in the need for interpreters for a given language occurs:

- There is a decline in the number of immigrants entering California that only speak a non-English language or an increase in the number that leave California.
- New immigrants entering the country are fluent in English, and do not need an interpreter.
- Immigrants in these groups are not involved in the courts to the extent they were previously.

Net Migration to California

It is difficult to assemble conclusive statistics regarding the immigration of groups that speak specific languages into the United States, much less to California. This is particularly true for a language such as Farsi, which has immigrants from several countries. The national statistics published can provide some guidance in this area. These are limited, however, in not providing information on return migration to native countries, because the United States does not collect information on emigration. Historically, when there is a stream of immigrants from a country to the United States, a certain percentage return to their native land. The declines in usage of interpreter services for Farsi and Thai are most likely because fewer persons from these language groups are migrating to California, and to a lesser extent because persons from these groups are migrating from California to their native country or other parts of the United States.

For Thai, which can be connected more easily to a specific country, the numbers of people immigrating to the United States decreased 40% between 1995 and 1998 – from 5,136 to 3,102 people per year.

Farsi, on the other hand, is spoken in several countries, including Afghanistan and Iran. United States immigration from these countries between 1995 and 1998 was stable to lower. This is particularly true for Afghanistan, for which the total number of immigrants decreased 42% from 1,424 to 831.

Fluency of New Migrants

Federal legislation passed in 1990 set a cap on overall national immigration and increased the proportion of immigrants entering through employment-based and family-based preferences. The numerical caps favor immigrants who are highly skilled professional or technical workers, including company CEOs, professors, clergy, employees of American companies, and retirees of international companies.¹ Immigrants joining immediate family members (spouses, siblings, parents, and children) were also favored. The legislation is very complex, annual country quotas and cultural diversity are also factors affecting the number of immigrants from each country; and the impact of immigration law changes on the linguistic composition of California immigrants is not certain. It is possible, however, that the higher level of education and training and increased access to English speaking family members of more recent immigrants has led to a decreased need for interpreter services in some languages.

Extent of Immigrants Involvement in Courts

The shift in the proportions of immigration applications accepted by INS to more immigrants with a higher socioeconomic status and more family support networks may also contribute to decreased involvement of immigrants in these groups with the court system. If new immigration from a country to California declines, the average age of this immigrant group in California would be expected to rise, because the new immigrants are typically younger than immigrants who are already in the country. Older adults tend to have less involvement with trial courts than young adults and juveniles, so an aging of a language group's population could lead to the group having less involvement with the court system.

¹ Immigration and Naturalization Service, "Immigration in 1994: Immigration subject to numerical cap," and "Provisions of the Immigration Act of 1990," Accessed June 21, 2000.
www.ins.usdoj.gov/graphics/aboutins/statistics/annual/fy94

6. USE OF INDIGNEOUS LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS

This section examines California court interpreter services for indigenous languages and dialects. The *American Heritage Dictionary* defines dialect as “a regional variety of a spoken language.” Indigenous languages are those spoken by natives of areas where other groups have come in and superimposed their own language as part of taking control of an area. For instance, many Guatemalans speak Spanish as a second language while their first language is Quiche, Mixteco, Kanjobal, Zapoteco, or Mam. The analysis in this section excludes languages that are the official language of a country or a state within a country, for example, Punjabi and Gujarati which are official languages of states within India.

Table 6.1 and Figures 6.1 and 6.2 present data for the indigenous languages requiring ten or more appearances by a court interpreter during Fiscal Years 1996-97 through 1998-99. Hmong and Mien are the indigenous languages requiring the greatest amount of court interpreter services, and their usage has a sharply upward trend. Ilocano, Tigrinya, Khmu and the Guatemala-Mexico languages also appear to be increasing; however, they are still at a much lower level of usage.

Table 6.1
Number of Interpreter Appearances Provided for Indigenous Languages,
Fiscal Years 1996-97 to 1998-99.

Language	Region of Origin	FY 1996-97	FY 1997-98	FY 1998-99	Percent Change FY 1996-97 to FY 1998-99
Hmong	Thailand-Laos-Vietnam-China	1,423	2,143	3,077	266.8%
Mien	Thailand-Vietnam-China	342	593	1,003	366.7%
Ilocano	Philippines	55	49	264	469.1%
Tigrinya	Ethiopia	130	96	170	104.6%
Mixteco	Guatemala-Mexico	23	40	49	287.0%
Khmu	Thailand-Vietnam	0	13	34	-
Kanjobal	Guatemala-Mexico	26	35	31	153.8%
Zapateco	Guatemala-Mexico	9	8	22	233.3%
Chaldean	Assyria	12	15	19	183.3%
Chinoteca	Guatemala-Mexico	0	0	17	-
Quiche	Guatemala-Mexico	3	6	16	633.3%

Figure 6.1
Indigenous Languages with Over 100 Interpreter Appearances in
Fiscal Years 1996-97 through 1998-99

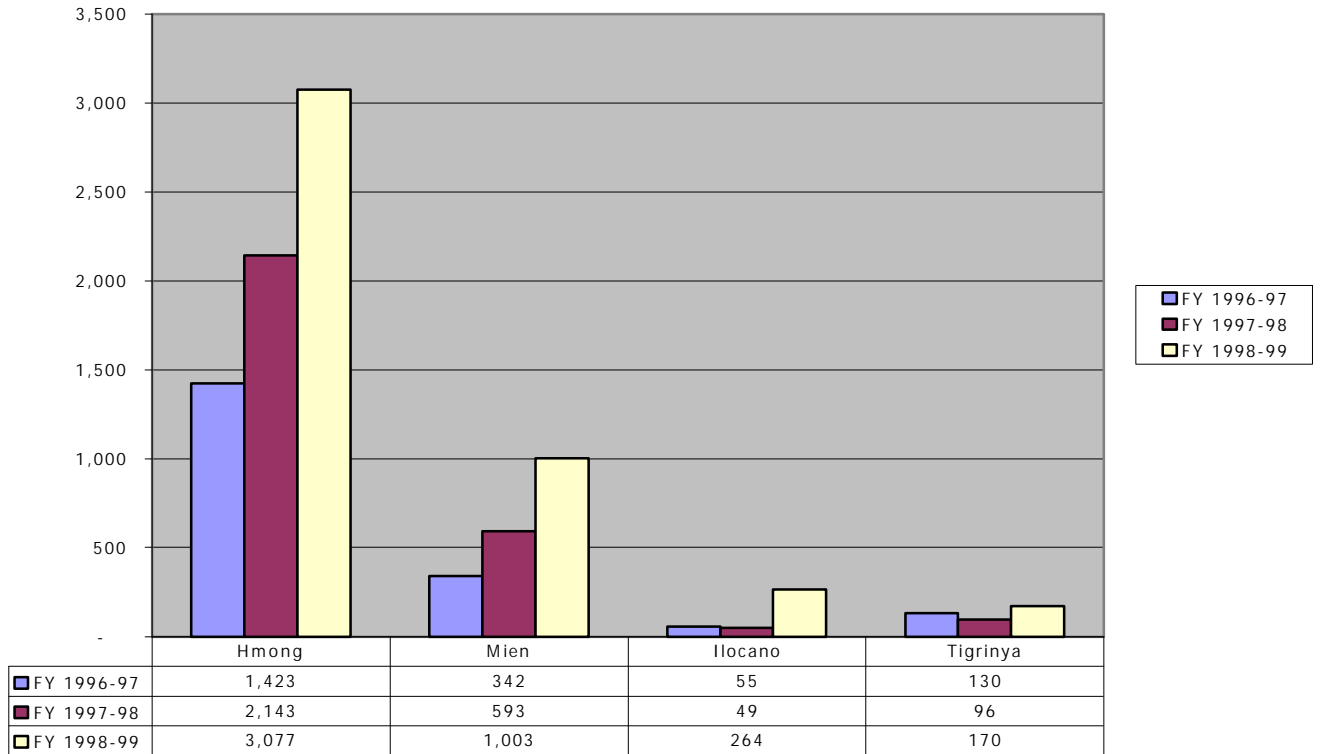
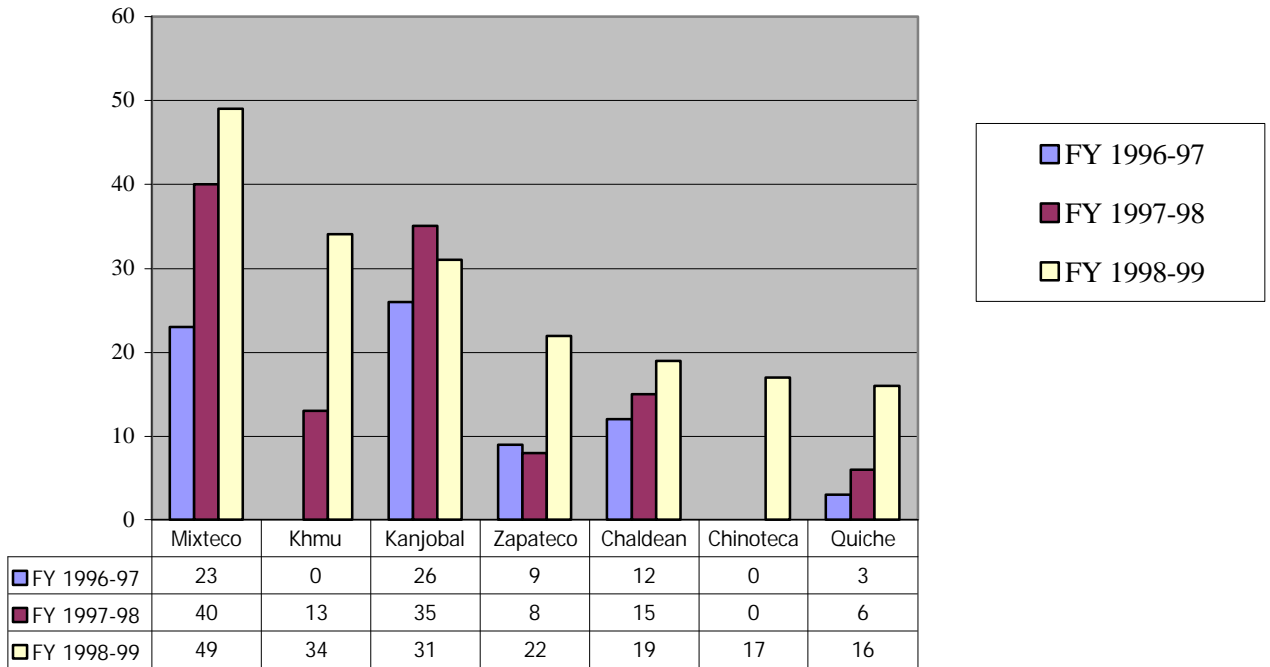


Figure 6.2
Indigenous Languages with 10 to 99 Interpreter Appearances in
Fiscal Years 1996-97 through 1998-99



7. IMMIGRANTS AND TEMPORARY FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN CALIFORNIA

Immigration into the United States has shifted in the last several decades, from Europe to Central and South America, Asia and countries in the Pacific. Because of its proximity to these areas, this trend has heavily impacted California. In 1995, 7.7 million people living in California were foreign-born – one-fourth of the State’s population and one third of all nonnatives residing in the U.S.¹ The same year, one-third of California’s total residents and 42% of children living in California, lived in households headed by immigrants. Of these households, one-fourth were Asian and over half were Latino. These trends continue as shown by the number of 1998 immigrants (170,000 of the nation’s 660,000) who indicated that California would be their state of residence on their application. In addition, 1.4 million of 2.7 million persons granted amnesty under the 1987 Immigration Reform and Control Act resided in California.

Carter and Sutch² documented large-scale trends in U.S. immigration that can be extrapolated to California’s immigration history. While economic factors play the largest role in Mexican immigration into the United States – largely into California – the influx of Asian immigrants (also largely into California) seems to be attributable to both the “pull” of economic opportunity and the “push” of political and military activity. In a general way, this can be connected with the increased immigration of Filipinos since World War II, of Koreans since the Korean War, and of Vietnamese, Cambodians, Laotians, and Hmong since the Vietnam War. The outcomes of these conflicts included not only disruption and dislocation of families and political persecution, but 1) increased exchange of information between people in these countries and the U.S. regarding each other’s cultures, and 2) relationships and marriages resulting from U.S. personnel residing overseas in these areas.

Changes in immigration laws beginning in 1965 and continuing through the 1990s also affected immigration by increasing the number of immigrants allowed from non-Western European countries and giving preferences: 1) to immigrants who are coming to the U.S. to reunite with family, and 2) to immigrants with employment skills needed in the U.S.

Immigration from Mexico and Asia continue to predominate recent immigration, though there is immigration growth for some groups from Europe, and to a lesser extent, the Middle East and Africa. The leading countries of origin indicate areas of the globe where the political and economic push and pull forces are being felt by residents who choose to migrate to California and other parts of the United States.

¹ Clune, M. (1998). “The fiscal impact of immigrants: A California case study.” Pp. 120-182 in Smith, J., and Edmonston, B. (Eds.), *The Immigration Debate*, for the National Research Council. Washington D.C., National Academy Press.

² Carter, S. and Sutch, R. (1998). “Historical background to current immigrant issues.” Pp. 290-366 in Smith, J., and Edmonston, B. (Eds.), *The Immigration Debate*, for the National Research Council. Washington D.C., National Academy Press.

California Immigration Trends

Over the last several decades, California has become the leading state of intended residence for immigrants entering the United States, particularly from Central and South America, Asia, and the Pacific Islands.³ In 1998 California was the residential destination for 170,000 of the nation's 660,000 immigrants, far outnumbering New York the second most popular destination which had 97,000 immigrants. The leading countries of origin for immigrants to California in 1998 were Mexico (62,100), Philippines (16,200), China (12,600), India (7,200), Vietnam (6,500), El Salvador (6,300), Taiwan (3,700), Iran (3,600) and Guatemala (3,300).⁴ There are also estimated to be approximately two million undocumented immigrants in California who bypassed INS procedures.

Looking at 1988 to 1999 immigration trends into the United States that could affect court interpreter use for the designated languages, there were decreases in the number of immigrants from Korea, Vietnam, and the Philippines (where Tagalog is spoken). The number of Japanese immigrants remained steady over the same period and immigrants from Chinese-speaking countries, Arabic-speaking countries, Central America and Mexico increased. Immigrants speaking Mandarin – one of the nondesignated languages – would be in the count from Chinese-speaking countries. For other nondesignated languages with high utilization of court interpreter services, immigrants from Armenia, Afghanistan (Farsi) and Iran (Farsi and Armenian), Laos (Laotian and Hmong) and Cambodia decreased between 1988 and 1998. Immigrants from India (Hindi and Punjabi) and Pakistan (Urdu and Punjabi), and Russia increased over this same period.

Data for California on the annual entry of temporary workers and students by country of origin are not available, however, the national numbers indicate that the volume is as substantial as that of immigrants, while the composition is different. In 1998 there were 610,000 temporary workers and 427,000 students admitted to the United States. Although temporary workers and students are likely to be English proficient, they may bring dependents who are not. The leading countries of origin for temporary workers were the United Kingdom (74,600), Canada (47,900), Japan (45,900), Germany (43,100), India (37,000), Mexico (36,000), France (29,600) and China (20,600 – includes Taiwan). The leading countries of origin for students were Japan (66,700), Korea (45,400), China (39,200 – includes Taiwan), India (17,400), Germany (13,200), Thailand (12,300), Brazil (11,300), Mexico (10,900), Indonesia (10,600) and United Kingdom (10,200). The residential population of California also includes foreign born people who were admitted by INS as refugees or asylees. Each year people in all these groups apply to INS to adjust their residential status and become immigrants. Consequently, in 1998 only 54% of the immigrants to the United States were “new arrivals” the rest were already residents who were adjusting their official status to immigrant.

³See annual reports of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

⁴“Immigrants, Fiscal Year 1998,” forthcoming chapter in *1998 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*, U.S. Department of Justice.

In looking at the immigration trend data, it should be kept in mind that at the national level the number of adjustment of status applications pending a decision increased by 690,000 between 1994 and 1998.⁵ Approximately 500,000 of these applicants are expected to eventually be given immigrant status. If these applications were not being backlogged, the immigration data trends would be more upward than in the figures. In other words, the immigration of an additional 500,000 people has already occurred, but is not yet being reflected in the statistics.

In addition to legal immigration, illegal immigration into California is also substantial. Of the estimated 250,000 undocumented immigrants who enter the United States every year, approximately half have California as a destination⁶. Assessing the exact impact of these numbers is complicated by not knowing how many of these immigrants eventually have a status adjustment to legal resident or choose to return to their country of origin.

The 1990s was the decade with the highest number of immigrants in the history of the United States. There are no proposals to further limit legal immigration that are receiving widespread political support. Nor have existing laws been enforced effectively enough to reduce undocumented immigration. Consequently, current levels of immigration will continue while a strong United States economy is providing employment to the immigrants. The primary countries of origin in the future are expected to be the primary countries of origin during the 1990s. These trends point to an overall increased need for court interpreter services in general, and for some specific languages in particular.

Native Language Trends Among Limited English Proficient Students

Language trends for Limited English Proficient (LEP) students in California schools are another indicator of trends in the population needing interpreter services. Between the years 1993 and 2000, the number of Limited English Proficient students in California schools has increased almost 29 percent, from 1.15 million to 1.48 million (see Figures 7.1 to 7.5).⁷

In general, the trends in the number of LEP students speaking a given language largely reflect the immigration patterns of the language's originating country. Limited English Proficient Spanish speaking students have increased about 38 percent between 1993 and 2000 and now comprise 83 percent of all LEP students in the state.

In 2000, approximately 36 percent of the remaining LEP students spoke Vietnamese (39,447), Hmong (28,371), or Cantonese (25,509). While Vietnamese speaking students decreased from 1993 by about 20%, or over 9,000 students, the data shows an increase of 8 percent (2,152–

⁵ *Legal Immigration, Fiscal Year 1998: Annual Report, Number 2*, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, May 1999, p. 2.

⁶ Weeks, *Ibid.* Page 197.

⁷ California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Office. This section's information on Limited English Proficient students was accessed August 15, 2000 from the department's Web-site: www.cde.ca.gov/demographics/reports.

students) for Hmong and 12 percent (2,737 students) for Cantonese speaking students. The number of students speaking Tagalog (18,199) and Cambodian (16,293), who together are 13 percent of the non-Spanish speaking LEP students, decreased by 12 and 22 percent respectively.

The number of LEP Armenian speaking students has dropped approximately 20 percent, or 3,000 students, but there are still over 12,000 such students. Russian speaking students have increased by 43 percent since 1993, to over 8,000 LEP students. The number of Mandarin speaking students increased by 11% to over 10,000 students.

The number of Punjabi speaking students has more than doubled since 1993 to over 7,800 students. The number of Arabic and Hindi speaking students have increased by approximately 38 percent (to 6,561 students in 2000) and 44 percent (to 4,294 students in 2000) respectively. The number of Ukrainian students has steadily increased since 1993, from no LEP students in 1993 to 2,117 in 2000.

Several other language categories have shown marked changes in the number of LEP students since 1993; however, these languages account for fewer than 2,000 students each.

Figure 7.1
Trends in Spanish Speaking and Total Students
with Limited English Proficiency, 1993-2000.

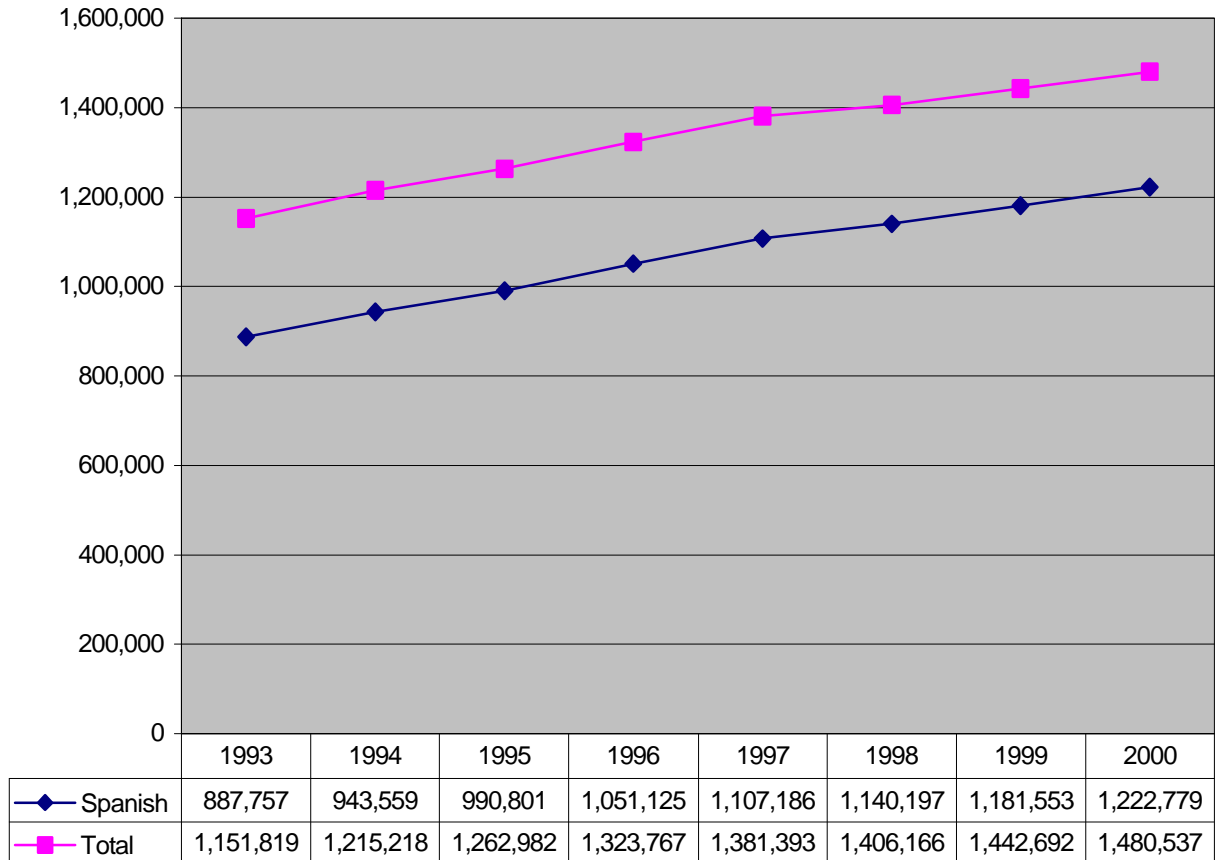


Figure 7.2
Trends in Cantonese, Cambodian, Hmong, Tagalog and Vietnamese Speaking Students with Limited English Proficiency, 1993-2000.

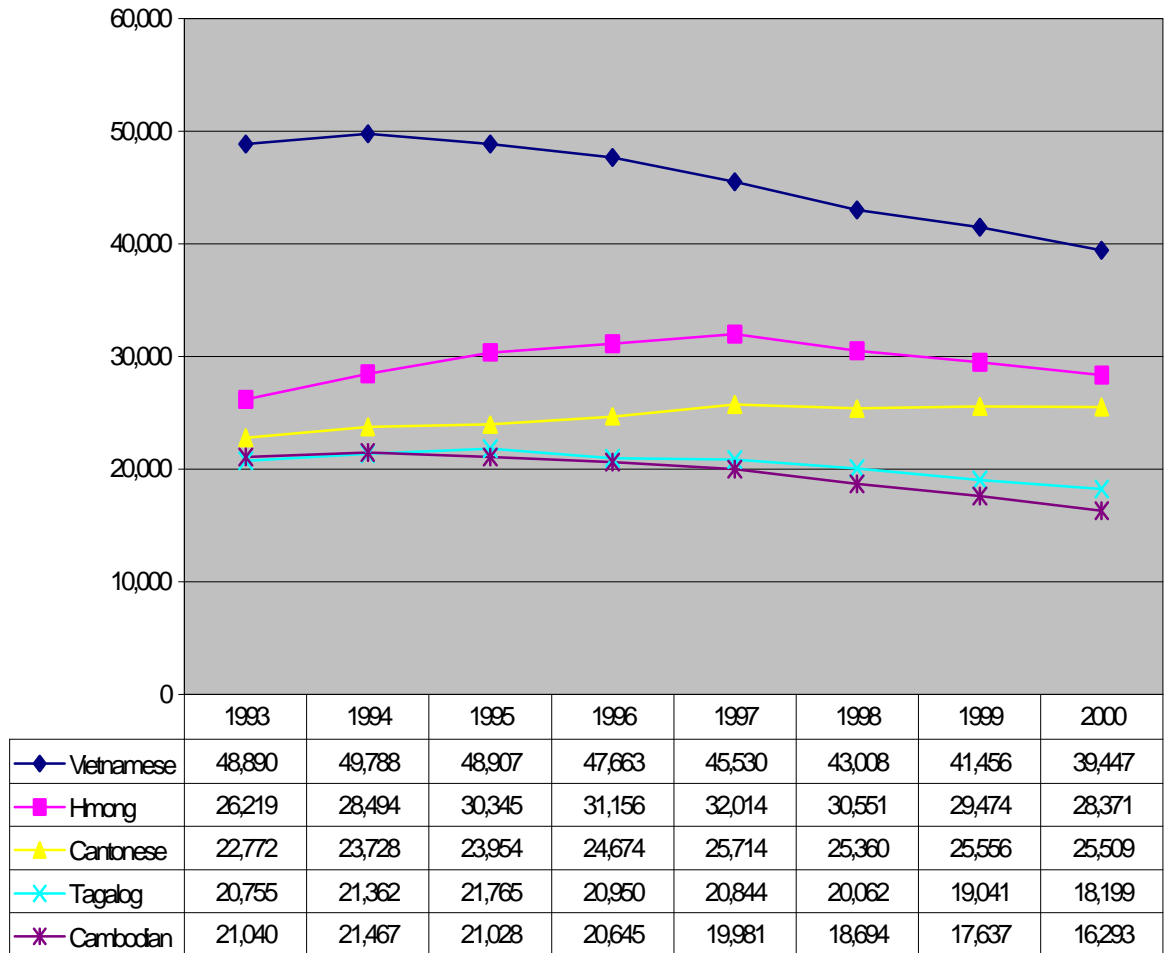


Figure 7.3
Trends in Armenian, Korean, Mandarin, Russian and Other Non-English Speaking Students with Limited English Proficiency, 1993-2000.

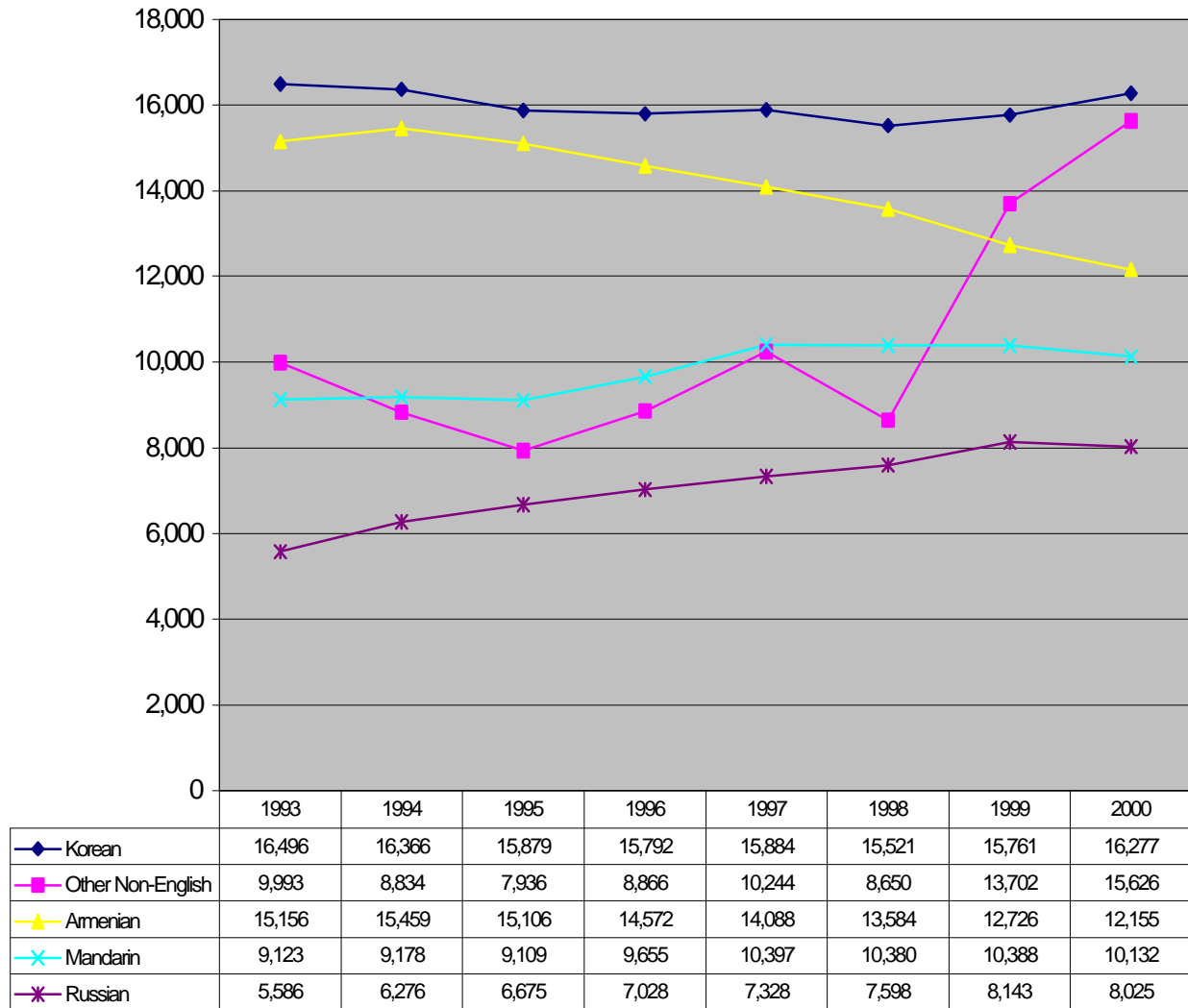


Figure 7.4
Trends in Arabic, Farsi (Persian), Japanese, Lao and Punjabi Speaking Students with Limited English Proficiency, 1993-2000.

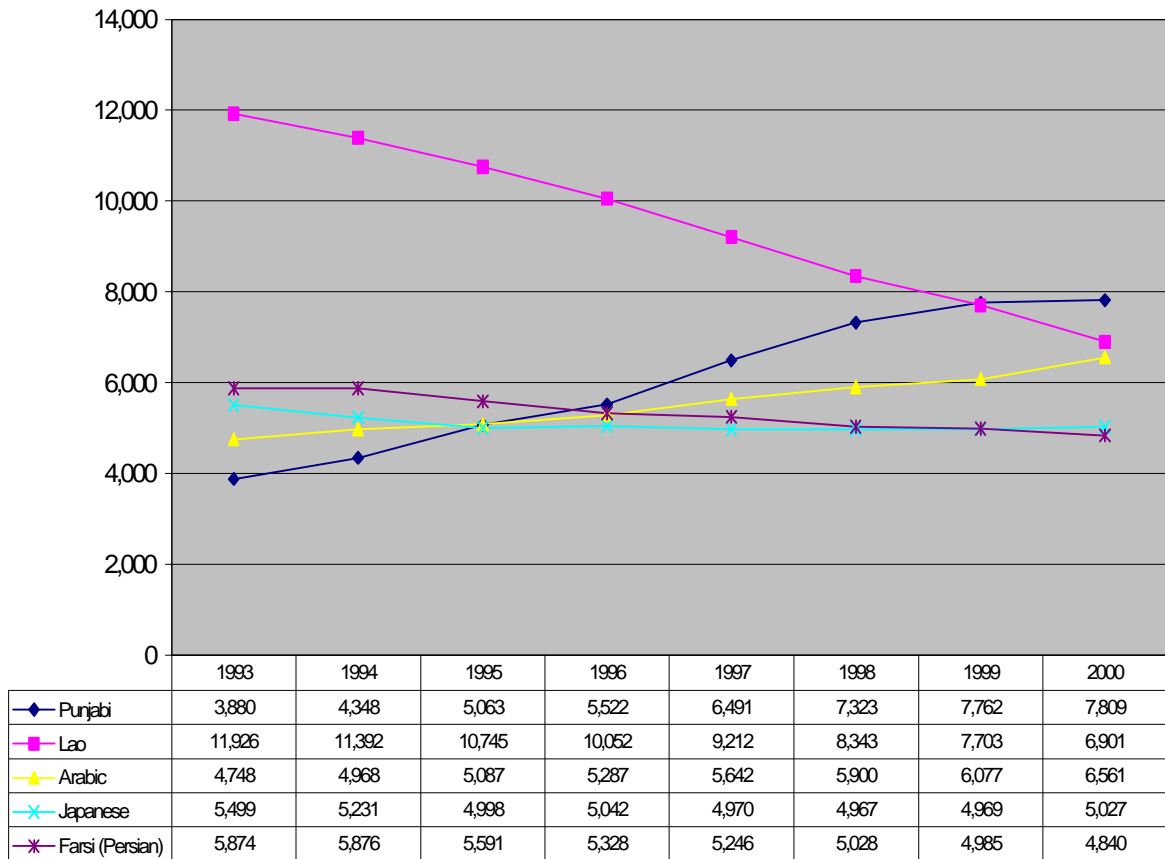
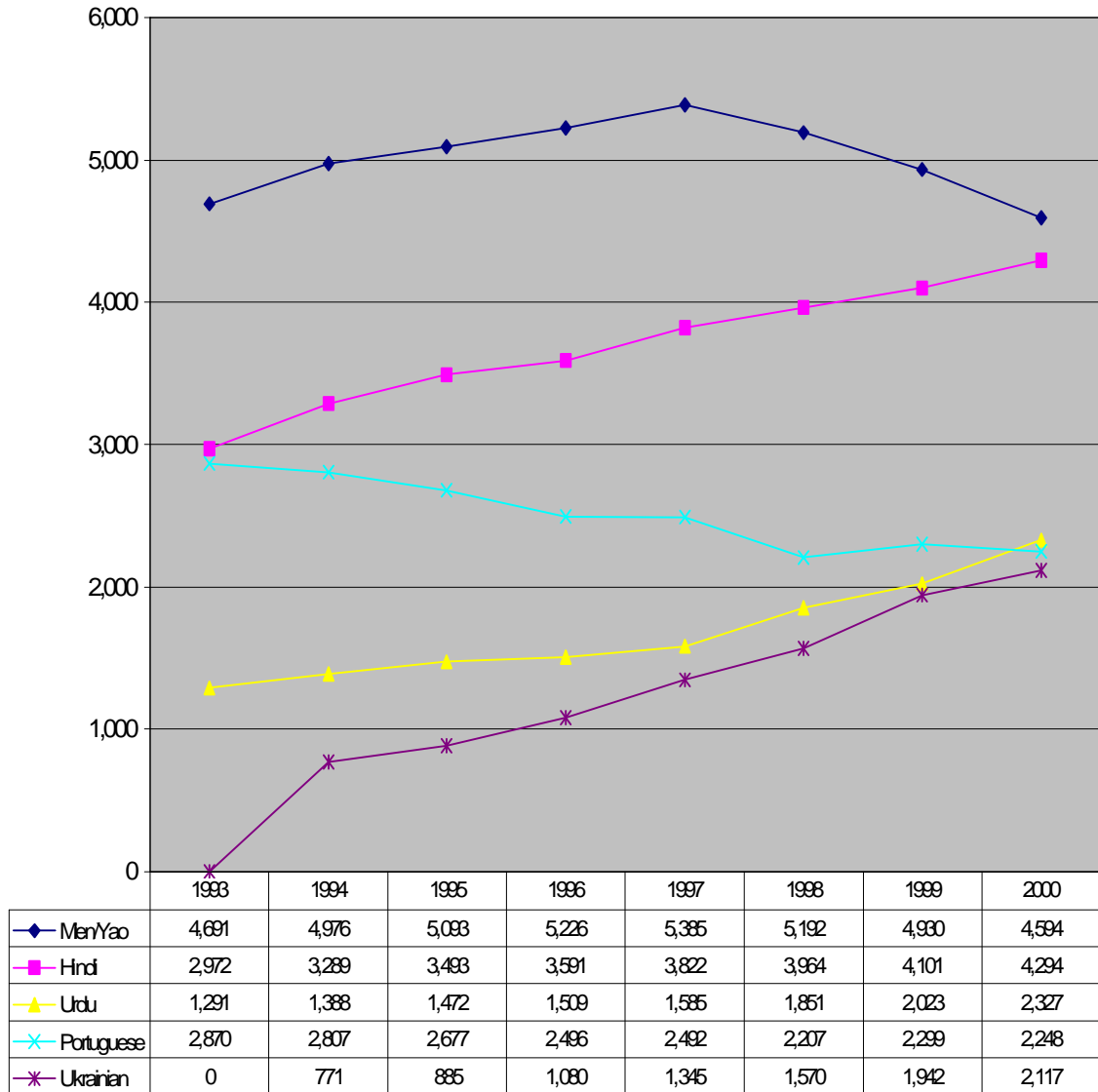


Figure 7.5
Trends in Hindi, Mien/Yao, Portuguese, Ukrainian and Urdu Speaking Students with Limited English Proficiency, 1993-2000.



8. IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AND LEARNING ENGLISH ON FUTURE INTERPRETER USAGE

In addition to the demographic trends discussed in Section 7, interpreter usage in the future will be affected by what proportion of immigrants speak English or learn to speak English well enough not to need an interpreter. This section looks first at the acquisition of English as a second language and then at how that will combine with immigration trends to affect future interpreter usage trends.

Immigrant Acquisition of English as a Second Language

Immigrant acquisition of English as a second language is known to be affected by both age at entry and years lived in the United States. Younger immigrants are more likely to learn to speak English well, perhaps because facility in learning a new language is linked to age, or perhaps because they have more opportunities and greater motivation.¹

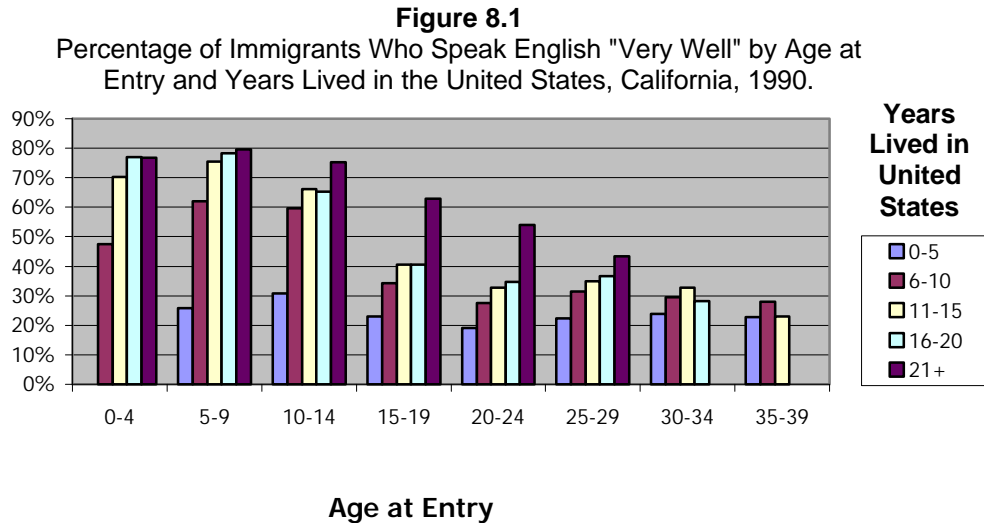
Table 8.1 contains information based on a sample of 1,456,011 persons living in California of whom 335,101 were immigrants. The sample was extracted from the 1990 Census Public Use Microsample. These data confirm the importance of both age at entry to the United States and years lived in the United States as factors affecting California immigrants' ability to speak English "very well." The measure "very well" is a self assessment response to a question on the decennial census long form which is mailed out to approximately one out of every six households (the exact sample varies slightly depending upon characteristics of the geographic area with rural areas being sampled at a higher rate).

Table 8.1
Percentage of Immigrants Who Speak English "Very Well" by Age at Entry
and Years Lived in the United States, California, 1990.

Age at Entry	Years Lived in the United States				
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21+
0-4	0%	47%	70%	77%	77%
5-9	26%	62%	75%	78%	80%
10-14	31%	60%	66%	65%	75%
15-19	23%	34%	41%	41%	63%
20-24	19%	28%	33%	35%	54%
25-29	22%	32%	35%	37%	43%
30-34	24%	30%	33%	28%	na
35-39	23%	28%	23%	na	na

¹ Stevens G. (1999), "Age at Immigration and Second Language Proficiency Among Foreign-Born Adults." *Language in Society* (28), Pp. 555-578.

Less than half the immigrants in California in 1990 who entered the United States after the age of 25 learned to speak English very well, even after 20 years of residence (see Figure 8.1). For immigrants entering the United States at a young age, the percent learning to speak English very well topped out at about 80 percent.



Immigration Trends and Future Interpreter Use Trends

These rates of English acquisition would indicate that the need for interpreters of a language in the California trial courts will continue for the life expectancy of current adult immigrants speaking that language, even if new immigration ceases for non-English fluent members of that language group. Table 8.2 contains information by native language of California residents over the age of 14 who did not speak English “very well” according to the 1990 Census. (Language groups with fewer than 2000 members are in the totals but not listed separately). Some of these populations are growing substantially through immigration as was seen in Section 7, however, this does not correspond to an exact proportionate growth in the use of interpreter services. The effects of immigration will depend on the English language proficiency of the immigrants, their likelihood of being in trial court proceedings, and whether or not they stay in California. The existing pool for a language group will also be affected by their mortality. The best data available to project changes in interpreter court usage by language over the next 5 to 10 years are the existing trends in interpreter services that were discussed in Section 3. The difficulties in relying solely on immigration data are illustrated by the Armenian and Farsi languages, which cannot be linked to a one specific country of origin. There are also problems in using immigration to California to analyze trends in use of Russian interpreter services, which appear to be rising more rapidly than that group’s immigration to California, perhaps because their initial destination upon immigration is New York or somewhere else outside of California.

Table 8.2
California Immigrants Over Age 14 Who Did Not Speak English "Very Well" by Native Language, 1990.

	Do Not Speak English "Very Well"	Total	% Not Speaking English "Very Well"
Total Age 15+	3,749,115	9,911,013	38%
Spanish	2,454,364	4,387,152	56%
Chinese	313,092	480,834	65%
Tagalog	154,996	442,828	35%
Vietnamese	130,068	183,206	71%
Korean	125,253	181,683	69%
Japanese	72,291	134,094	54%
Armenian	53,668	87,780	61%
Thai, Siamese, Lao	40,693	56,663	72%
Farsi	37,806	86,185	44%
Hindi and related	32,656	101,287	32%
Other East/Southeast Asian	31,572	39,680	80%
German	31,173	156,223	20%
Italian	30,319	105,165	29%
Portuguese	29,130	68,921	42%
French	27,104	124,049	22%
Tibetan	23,026	27,567	84%
Arabic	22,079	62,045	36%
Russian	20,933	41,341	51%
Polish	10,612	26,747	40%
Other Malayan	10,429	16,075	65%
Miconesian	8,741	27,017	32%
Greek	8,733	29,311	30%
Magyar, Hungarian	7,349	19,850	37%
Hebrew, Israeli	6,710	24,193	28%
Dutch	6,460	33,267	19%
Rumanian	6,399	12,549	51%
Serbo-Croatian	6,185	18,172	34%
Indonesian	6,088	11,232	54%
Syriac, Aramaic, Chaldean	5,018	10,697	47%
Amharic, Ethiopian, etc	3,102	7,754	40%
Yiddish	2,679	12,790	21%
Burmese, Lisu, Lolo	2,657	4,054	66%
Czech	2,526	7,340	34%
Lithuanian	2,167	6,594	33%
Swedish	2,085	11,431	18%
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,022	9,507	21%

9. ADDITIONAL LANGUAGES RECOMMENDED FOR CERTIFICATION BY THE COUNTIES

Of the 58 reporting counties, 27 responded on the survey that additional languages should be included in the State Interpreter Certification Program. These counties identified a total of nineteen languages to be added, ranging from seven counties requesting Mandarin, to two counties requesting Armenian. Farsi, Punjabi and Russian (six requests each); Laotian (five requests); Cambodian (four requests); and Hmong and Mien (three requests) were also listed multiple times. Nine other languages were each requested by one county. These languages were: Albanian, Amharic, Assyrian, Hindi, Kmir, Ilocano, Mixteco, Samoan, and Tongan.

The number of counties recommending a language's inclusion may indicate its geographic dispersion throughout the state. For example, Armenian has the highest level of expenditures of the newly requested languages, and was only recommended by two counties. This is, presumably, because this population group is concentrated in Southern California.

Notably another language frequently requested by county courts for inclusion in the certification program was American Sign Language (ASL), (seven requests). This high response rate, coupled with the fact that this language had to be "written in" on the survey rather than selected from a menu, indicates that the counties have an urgent need for certified interpreter services for the hearing impaired that is not being met. Currently, the provision of ASL interpreters is governed by Rule 989.3 of the 2000 Rules of Court, which addresses "Requests for accommodations by persons with disabilities," rather than the rules that describe the utilization of interpretive services for other languages. Judicial Council of California interpreter services for the hearing impaired fall under the aegis of the Access and Fairness Advisory Committee. The Judicial Council has addressed this issue through that committee to better fulfill this need.

10. CONCLUSIONS

The preceding sections of this report present data and analysis regarding trends in court interpreter use and immigration. State and county level trends in interpreter usage since 1995 were examined. Analyses were also done of California's immigration trends and the length of time for English acquisition of the State's immigrants who did not speak English very well.

The literature review, survey results, and demographic analysis all suggest that there is a need to include more languages in the California State Interpreter Certification Program. We recommend that the primary criteria for recommending new languages for the program should be that interpreter use for the language be substantial, increasing and involve a migration stream that is likely to continue. The cutoff points in determining the need to include a language are a judgment call, and the decision to include a language can also be affected by resources available to expand the program.

One could, as an example, decide that the minimum criteria for including a new language be that there is currently 2000 days of interpreter usage, the usage growth is averaging 10 percent per year, and that there is no reason to expect the growth to end in the next 10 years. Based on these criteria, Armenian, Mandarin, and Cambodian would be added to the program. However, we would not recommend being bound by a rigid formula.

Other languages that stand out in terms of the criteria are Russian, Punjabi and Hmong. All three of these languages have over 1000 days of usage and positive usage growth rates. The growth rate for Hmong is less than the other two and less likely to be maintained by immigration over the next ten years.

Table B.1
Expenditures on Interpretive Services for Designated Languages by County
FY 1998-99

COUNTY	Arabic	Cantonese	Japanese	Korean	Portuguese	Spanish	Tagalog	Vietnamese
Alameda	20,686	126,412	3,310	13,650	4,400	587,301	44,500	188,853
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	0	0	0	333	0	4,359	0	1,386
Butte	150	180	0	0	0	47,720	0	300
Calaveras	0	0	0	0	0	2,085	0	0
Colusa	0	305	0	0	0	26,195	0	0
Contra Costa	4,198	2,505	1,692	2,505	880	269,994	3,385	5,010
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	3,282	0	0
El Dorado	380	105	0	105	0	31,984	1,365	0
Fresno	12,800	2,625	1,785	210	315	598,035	315	11,445
Glenn	0	200	200	0	0	27,480	200	0
Humboldt	0	0	0	0	0	48,266	0	4,100
Imperial	0	0	0	0	0	191,615	0	0
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0	14,848	0	0
Kern	11,183	0	0	5,592	0	458,529	11,184	11,184
Kings	1,925	400	0	0	2,470	117,265	1,770	3,108
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	22,350	1,105	0
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	5,319	0	0
Los Angeles	107,435	274,734	141,732	572,109	22,193	16,249,028	157,850	369,405
Madera	1,000	130	135	150	250	162,000	0	0
Marin	0	2,303	2,350	570	1,530	136,613	870	9,945
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	2,004	0	0
Mendocino	0	0	0	0	0	138,464	0	0
Merced	374	250	112	1,083	2,928	169,666	0	608
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	5,635	0	0
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	145	0	0
Monterey	3,170	2,940	720	4,080	0	336,947	1,990	8,345
Napa	305	0	105	380	90	144,420	375	400
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	10,995	0	0
Orange	22,200	6,146	16,374	101,581	1,430	2,358,304	9,756	313,445
Placer	810	450	270	0	630	43,920	90	180
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	5,780	0	0
Riverside	552	0	2,392	7,392	1,104	983,232	3,600	14,076
Sacramento	11,178	10,345	3,450	1,840	350	190,390	7,175	82,242
San Benito	0	0	0	0	0	45,900	0	195
San Bernadino	12,460	5,132	905	11,849	200	1,153,684	1,530	17,744
San Diego	17,226	822	3,722	10,728	4,567	1,237,144	33,873	105,317
San Francisco	24,108	171,370	7,071	19,368	6,325	510,232	30,280	64,809
San Joaquin	770	1,000	0	260	2,200	287,980	2,480	19,170
San Luis Obispo	0	175	105	0	0	96,323	0	210
San Mateo	8,021	32,027	3,615	8,926	2,828	470,321	15,739	27,627
Santa Barbara	1,295	95	800	2,920	960	250,185	3,480	5,480
Santa Clara	4,269	0	29,738	8,686	2,650	1,008,148	44,018	503,633
Santa Cruz	0	1,080	0	81	300	194,100	1,216	332
Shasta	0	7,560	0	3,850	0	28,880	0	360
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0
Solano	1,745	2,145	300	1,800	0	85,530	11,115	11,295
Sonoma	600	1,405	465	1,560	1,475	233,325	855	8,275
Stanislaus	0	0	0	0	0	153,913	0	0
Sutter	0	1,140	0	0	0	47,810	0	180
Tehama	0	0	0	0	0	34,729	0	0
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	1,350	0	0
Tulare	na	na	0	na	na	na	na	na
Tuolumne	0	0	0	0	0	3,840	0	0
Ventura	938	640	3,116	4,167	540	172,723	4,526	6,600
Yolo	105	1,260	420	1,975	105	149,290	525	8,205
Yuba	0	90	0	0	0	12,740	0	0
Total	269,883	655,971	224,884	787,750	60,720	29,582,317	395,167	1,803,464
# of Counties Reporting Expenditures	27	31	25	28	24	55	28	33

"na" indicates that the data were not available

Table B.2
Expenditures on Interpretive Services for Nondesignated Languages by County
FY 1998-99

COUNTY	Afghani	Albanian	Amharic	Armenian	Cambodian	Czechoslovakian	Farsi	French	German
Alameda	210	0	1,365	150	16,800	0	10,930	1,153	840
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	0	0	0	462	1,023	0	198	0	0
Butte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calaveras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	880	0	0	0	880	880	5,010	1,692	0
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fresno	0	0	0	22,775	35,385	0	105	315	0
Glenn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imperial	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kern	0	0	0	2,796	5,592	0	0	0	0
Kings	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	6,396	2,261	26,235	525,140	195,000	2,999	149,712	29,265	11,942
Madera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marin	0	0	0	735	105	0	825	830	0
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merced	0	0	0	434	0	0	0	0	0
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey	0	0	0	720	0	0	0	240	0
Napa	0	0	0	0	0	0	305	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	0	118	759	4,286	25,018	1,030	17,735	678	911
Placer	0	0	0	180	0	0	630	0	0
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	0	0	0	820	2,208	0	700	0	552
Sacramento	0	0	0	23,200	4,780	350	6,532	460	175
San Benito	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernadino	0	270	0	1,545	8,210	190	645	0	870
San Diego	0	726	5,975	309	32,125	726	10,974	1,644	719
San Francisco	0	0	2,325	0	14,395	630	1,725	2,360	270
San Joaquin	0	0	0	0	35,150	0	80	80	0
San Luis Obispo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Mateo	0	0	0	105	420	0	1,460	0	677
Santa Barbara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	800
Santa Clara	147	na	1,914	na	15,016	147	19,138	1,914	294
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	237	0	105	0
Shasta	0	0	0	0	360	0	0	0	0
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	0	0	0	0	1,200	0	0	0	0
Solano	0	0	0	0	300	0	810	0	0
Sonoma	0	0	0	0	1,785	0	1,006	90	0
Stanislaus	0	0	0	152	14,611	0	1,217	0	490
Sutter	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0
Tehama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare	0	0	0	0	na	0	na	0	0
Tuolumne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura	0	0	0	1,516	270	0	2,998	569	138
Yolo	0	105	0	525	2,925	0	3,425	0	0
Yuba	0	0	0	0	3,140	0	0	0	0
Total	7,633	3,480	38,573	585,940	417,298	7,189	236,410	41,595	18,678
# of Counties Reporting Expenditures	4	5	6	19	25	9	23	16	13

"nu" indicates the language was not used

"na" indicates that the data were not available

Table B.2
Expenditures on Interpretive Services for Nondesignated Languages by County
FY 1998-99

COUNTY	Hebrew	Hindi	Hmong	Illocano	Indonesian	Italian	Laotian	Mandarin	Mien	Persian	Polish
Alameda	0	25,413	0	315	0	0	22,425	40,775	31,460	2,520	315
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	0	0	1,419	0	0	0	1,688	198	0	0	0
Butte	0	0	23,830	0	0	0	1,465	270	4,740	0	0
Calaveras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,760	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	0	880	0	0	0	0	3,385	4,198	6,703	0	0
Del Norte	0	0	505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fresno	0	0	57,600	2,415	735	0	57,600	1,155	600	0	0
Glenn	0	0	1,248	0	0	0	417	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	0	0	5,325	0	0	0	6,025	0	0	0	0
Imperial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kern	0	0	0	11,184	0	0	0	2,796	0	0	0
Kings	0	0	600	150	0	0	92	0	0	0	0
Lake	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	39,684	18,560	4,890	2,573	9,853	11,576	16,129	284,989	0	0	9,677
Madera	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	0
Marin	0	0	0	0	0	420	665	825	270	0	0
Mariposa	0	0	722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merced	0	258	20,167	0	0	0	3,349	555	5,820	0	0
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey	0	840	1,280	1,190	80	0	370	0	0	0	0
Napa	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	105	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	707	6,201	4,661	928	2,333	270	9,106	31,022	0	0	3,202
Placer	0	90	990	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	0
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	2,800	1,104	2,060	0	0	0	1,104	840	0	0	0
Sacramento	0	7,525	62,650	0	92	0	41,825	3,203	39,652	0	0
San Benito	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernadino	168	1,030	0	0	4,121	420	943	4,363	0	0	200
San Diego	272	805	9,320	105	105	3,884	31,351	1,868	0	204	3,244
San Francisco	890	2,297	0	705	750	180	4,539	6,130	870	0	1,110
San Joaquin	0	0	13,082	675	0	0	16,739	0	0	65	0
San Luis Obispo	0	0	0	315	0	0	250	0	0	0	0
San Mateo	0	5,695	0	0	0	105	2,190	17,261	0	0	715
Santa Barbara	0	0	1,680	95	0	0	0	1,055	0	0	95
Santa Clara	147	na	0	0	147	442	1,767	30,769	147	2,944	3,533
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	1,216	0	142	0	686	0	0	0
Shasta	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	19,060	0	0
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	800
Solano	0	0	615	105	0	210	2,055	0	3,210	0	0
Sonoma	0	180	180	0	0	0	6,291	2,960	0	1,006	0
Stanislaus	0	540	1,450	0	0	240	5,100	105	0	0	0
Sutter	0	0	1,605	0	0	0	1,440	0	270	0	0
Tehama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare	0	na	na	na	0	0	na	0	na	0	0
Tuolumne	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura	0	135	0	0	135	0	0	1,706	0	0	0
Yolo	0	3,855	1,965	0	0	0	7,670	1,355	7,255	0	0
Yuba	0	0	4,830	0	0	0	585	0	0	0	0
Total	44,668	75,665	222,711	21,971	18,351	18,039	255,125	439,369	120,057	6,739	22,891
# of Counties Reporting Expenditures	7	18	25	14	10	12	32	25	13	5	10

"nu" indicates the language was not used
"na" indicates that the data were not available

Table B.2
Expenditures on Interpretive Services for Nondesignated Languages by County
FY 1998-99

COUNTY	Punjabi	Russian	Shanghai	Taiwanese	Thai	Ukrainian	Urdu	Yemeni
Alameda	60,366	10,302	0	0	1,260	0	2,100	0
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	0	729	0	0	278	0	0	0
Butte	570	292	0	0	0	360	0	0
Calaveras	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colusa	1,160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	4,198	1,692	0	4,198	880	0	1,692	0
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	105	270	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fresno	30,240	1,995	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glenn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imperial	250	250	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inyo	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0
Kern	11,183	2,796	0	0	2,796	0	0	0
Kings	150	1,616	0	0	0	184	0	0
Lake	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	30,113	200,464	358	4,248	47,396	0	8,384	0
Madera	2,800	130	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marin	1,440	2,295	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merced	4,549	134	0	0	0	0	0	0
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey	180	180	0	0	0	0	0	0
Napa	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	6,087	5,341	0	118	6,442	0	2,643	0
Placer	990	3,510	0	0	0	90	90	0
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	2,232	1,400	0	0	1,400	552	2,240	0
Sacramento	23,913	69,120	92	92	700	525	700	0
San Benito	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernadino	555	2,675	0	135	806	0	315	0
San Diego	0	10,317	0	102	102	0	312	0
San Francisco	3,000	34,863	0	0	8,207	0	282	0
San Joaquin	6,175	390	0	0	0	0	250	0
San Luis Obispo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Mateo	7,430	12,104	0	0	4,976	0	210	0
Santa Barbara	305	0	0	200	0	0	0	0
Santa Clara	38,682	9,864	0	0	2,503	0	0	0
Santa Cruz	560	105	0	0	278	0	0	0
Shasta	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,080	0
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solano	5,375	1,170	0	0	0	210	0	0
Sonoma	810	1,785	0	0	720	0	600	0
Stanislaus	5,701	90	0	0	0	0	90	0
Sutter	17,575	660	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tehama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare	na	0	0	0	0	0	na	0
Tuolumne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura	2,862	2,054	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yolo	5,965	19,720	0	0	0	0	945	0
Yuba	705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	278,190	398,313	450	9,093	78,800	1,921	21,933	0
# of Counties Reporting Expenditures	36	31	2	7	16	6	16	0

"nu" indicates the language was not used
"na" indicates that the data were not available

Table B.3
Percent Use of Certified Court Interpreters by County
FY 1998-99

COUNTY	Arabic	Cantonese	Japanese	Korean	Portuguese	Spanish	Tagalog	Vietnamese
Alameda	10%	25%	0%	25%	0%	86%	12%	95%
Alpine	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Amador	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu	100%	nu	100%
Butte	100%	100%	nu	nu	nu	65%	nu	100%
Calaveras	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	80%	nu	nu
Colusa	nu	100%	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu	nu
Contra Costa	25%	86%	0%	50%	0%	89%	0%	75%
Del Norte	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	80%	nu	nu
El Dorado	100%	100%	nu	100%	nu	62%	0%	nu
Fresno	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	56%	0%	0%
Glenn	nu	100%	100%	nu	nu	100%	0%	nu
Humboldt	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	100%
Imperial	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	90%	nu	nu
Inyo	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	52%	nu	nu
Kern	2%	nu	nu	2%	nu	40%	0%	2%
Kings	0%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Lake	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	100%	100%	nu
Lassen	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu
Los Angeles	75%	33%	50%	70%	34%	98%	50%	74%
Madera	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	78%	nu	nu
Marin	nu	60%	0%	20%	0%	72%	0%	0%
Mariposa	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu	nu
Mendocino	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	90%	nu	nu
Merced	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	nu	0%
Modoc	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu
Mono	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu
Monterey	14%	0%	0%	0%	nu	69%	0%	0%
Napa	0%	nu	100%	100%	0%	66%	0%	100%
Nevada	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu
Orange	32%	63%	42%	46%	0%	99%	63%	70%
Placer	50%	0%	100%	nu	0%	90%	100%	0%
Plumas	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu
Riverside	50%	nu	50%	80%	0%	95%	0%	5%
Sacramento	90%	20%	10%	0%	0%	90%	0%	40%
San Benito	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	5%	nu	0%
San Bernadino	100%	99%	75%	96%	100%	100%	87%	94%
San Diego	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	48%
San Francisco	39%	100%	2%	18%	42%	50%	50%	50%
San Joaquin	0%	0%	nu	75%	0%	81%	0%	0%
San Luis Obispo	nu	100%	100%	nu	nu	98%	nu	100%
San Mateo	2%	15%	5%	6%	2%	50%	10%	10%
Santa Barbara	0%	50%	0%	0%	40%	75%	0%	0%
Santa Clara	10%	nu	0%	60%	100%	95%	0%	70%
Santa Cruz	nu	0%	nu	0%	0%	84%	0%	0%
Shasta	nu	0%	nu	0%	nu	0%	nu	0%
Sierra	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Siskiyou	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	80%	nu	nu
Solano	85%	9%	100%	75%	nu	89%	1%	30%
Sonoma	50%	5%	0%	88%	72%	78%	0%	4%
Stanislaus	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	66%	nu	nu
Sutter	nu	0%	nu	nu	nu	98%	nu	0%
Tehama	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu	nu
Trinity	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu
Tulare	0%	0%	nu	0%	0%	45%	0%	0%
Tuolumne	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu	nu
Ventura	100%	100%	100%	8%	75%	100%	23%	86%
Yolo	100%	50%	100%	50%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Yuba	nu	0%	nu	nu	nu	96%	nu	nu

"nu" indicates the language was not used

"na" indicates that the data were not available

Table B.4
Percent Use of Registered Court Interpreters by County
FY 1998-99

COUNTY	Afghani	Albanian	Amharic	Armenian	Cambodian	Czechoslovakian	Farsi	French
Alameda	0%	nu	0%	0%	0%	nu	0%	0%
Alpine	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Amador	nu	nu	nu	100%	100%	nu	100%	nu
Butte	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Calaveras	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Colusa	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Contra Costa	0%	nu	nu	nu	0%	0%	0%	0%
Del Norte	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
El Dorado	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Fresno	nu	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	0%	0%
Glenn	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Humboldt	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Imperial	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu
Inyo	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Kern	nu	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	nu	nu
Kings	na	na	na	na	0%	na	na	na
Lake	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Lassen	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Los Angeles	34%	0%	0%	65%	0%	0%	30%	83%
Madera	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Marin	nu	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	0%	0%
Mariposa	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Mendocino	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Merced	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu	nu	nu
Modoc	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Mono	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Monterey	nu	nu	nu	50%	nu	nu	nu	0%
Napa	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu
Nevada	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Orange	nu	0%	25%	22%	28%	25%	18%	0%
Placer	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu	100%	nu
Plumas	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Riverside	nu	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	0%	nu
Sacramento	nu	nu	nu	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
San Benito	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
San Bernadino	nu	100%	nu	50%	100%	100%	50%	nu
San Diego	nu	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	31%	0%
San Francisco	nu	nu	22%	nu	11%	70%	54%	50%
San Joaquin	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	0%	0%
San Luis Obispo	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
San Mateo	nu	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	0%	nu
Santa Barbara	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	100%
Santa Clara	0%	100%	95%	10000%	100%	0%	10%	100%
Santa Cruz	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	0%
Shasta	nu	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu	nu	nu
Sierra	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Siskiyou	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu	nu
Solano	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	0%	nu
Sonoma	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	0%	100%
Stanislaus	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	0%	nu
Sutter	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu	nu	nu
Tehama	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Trinity	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Tulare	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu	nu	nu
Tuolumne	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Ventura	nu	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	77%	50%
Yolo	nu	0%	nu	0%	0%	nu	0%	nu
Yuba	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu	nu

"nu" indicates the language was not used
"na" indicates that the data were not available

Table B.4
Percent Use of Registered Court Interpreters by County
FY 1998-99

COUNTY	German	Hebrew	Hindi	Hmong	Illocano	Indonesian	Italian	Laotian	Mandarin	Mien
Alameda	0%	nu	0%	nu	0%	nu	nu	0%	40%	0%
Alpine	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Amador	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu	nu	100%	100%	nu
Butte	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu	nu	nu	0%	10%	0%
Calaveras	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Colusa	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu	nu
Contra Costa	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	25%	0%
Del Norte	nu	nu	nu	15%	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
El Dorado	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Fresno	nu	nu	nu	0%	0%	0%	nu	0%	0%	0%
Glenn	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu
Humboldt	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu	nu
Imperial	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Inyo	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Kern	nu	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu
Kings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0%	na	na
Lake	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Lassen	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Los Angeles	100%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	47%	nu
Madera	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu	nu
Marin	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	0%	45%	0%
Mariposa	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Mendocino	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Merced	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	nu	nu	0%	0%	0%
Modoc	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Mono	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Monterey	nu	nu	0%	0%	0%	0%	nu	0%	nu	nu
Napa	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	100%	nu
Nevada	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Orange	0%	67%	0%	0%	33%	33%	100%	0%	66%	nu
Placer	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu
Plumas	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Riverside	0%	0%	0%	0%	nu	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu
Sacramento	0%	nu	0%	0%	nu	0%	nu	0%	20%	0%
San Benito	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
San Bernadino	100%	100%	50%	nu	nu	50%	100%	50%	0%	nu
San Diego	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	81%	0%	nu
San Francisco	34%	0%	50%	nu	50%	0%	0%	14%	28%	0%
San Joaquin	nu	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu
San Luis Obispo	nu	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu	nu	100%	nu	nu
San Mateo	0%	nu	0%	nu	nu	nu	0%	0%	70%	nu
Santa Barbara	0%	nu	nu	0%	50%	nu	0%	nu	0%	nu
Santa Clara	0%	0%	90%	nu	0%	100%	0%	0%	80%	100%
Santa Cruz	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	0%	nu	100%	nu
Shasta	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu	100%
Sierra	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Siskiyou	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	50%	nu	nu
Solano	nu	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	0%	0%	nu	0%
Sonoma	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu
Stanislaus	0%	nu	0%	0%	nu	nu	0%	0%	0%	nu
Sutter	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	0%
Tehama	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Trinity	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Tulare	nu	nu	nu	0%	0%	0%	nu	0%	nu	0%
Tuolumne	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Ventura	100%	nu	0%	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu	7%	nu
Yolo	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	nu	nu	0%	50%	0%
Yuba	nu	nu	nu	90%	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu

"nu" indicates the language was not used
"na" indicates that the data were not available

Table B.4
Percent Use of Registered Court Interpreters by County
FY 1998-99

COUNTY	Persian	Polish	Punjabi	Russian	Shanghai	Taiwanese	Thai	Ukrainian	Urdu	Yemeni
Alameda	0%	0%	75%	0%	nu	nu	0%	nu	0%	nu
Alpine	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Amador	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu	nu	100%	nu	nu	nu
Butte	nu	nu	0%	100%	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu
Calaveras	nu	nu	100%	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Colusa	nu	nu	100%	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Contra Costa	nu	nu	10%	0%	nu	0%	0%	nu	0%	nu
Del Norte	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
El Dorado	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Fresno	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Glenn	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Humboldt	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Imperial	nu	nu	0%	100%	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Inyo	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu	nu
Kern	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu	nu
Kings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Lake	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Lassen	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Los Angeles	nu	100%	0%	85%	100%	0%	50%	nu	0%	nu
Madera	nu	nu	100%	0%	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Marin	nu	nu	0%	45%	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Mariposa	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Mendocino	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Merced	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Modoc	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Mono	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Monterey	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Napa	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Nevada	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Orange	nu	63%	34%	55%	nu	0%	17%	nu	0%	nu
Placer	nu	nu	0%	2%	nu	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu
Plumas	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Riverside	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu	0%	0%	0%	0%	nu
Sacramento	nu	nu	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	nu
San Benito	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
San Bernadino	nu	0%	50%	100%	nu	0%	50%	nu	100%	nu
San Diego	0%	0%	nu	0%	nu	0%	100%	nu	0%	nu
San Francisco	nu	0%	0%	24%	nu	nu	12%	nu	34%	nu
San Joaquin	0%	nu	25%	75%	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu
San Luis Obispo	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
San Mateo	nu	0%	20%	10%	nu	nu	0%	nu	0%	nu
Santa Barbara	nu	0%	0%	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu	nu	nu
Santa Clara	0%	100%	90%	0%	nu	nu	nu	nu	90%	nu
Santa Cruz	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu	nu
Shasta	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	100%	nu
Sierra	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Siskiyou	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Solano	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu
Sonoma	0%	nu	15%	0%	nu	nu	0%	nu	25%	nu
Stanislaus	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%
Sutter	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Tehama	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Trinity	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Tulare	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu
Tuolumne	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Ventura	nu	nu	0%	0%	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
Yolo	nu	nu	0%	100%	nu	nu	nu	nu	0%	nu
Yuba	nu	nu	0%	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu

"nu" indicates the language was not used
"na" indicates that the data were not available

Table C.1
California Counties by Region

Northern Counties

Butte
Colusa
Del Norte
El Dorado
Glenn
Humboldt
Lake
Lassen
Mendocino
Modoc
Nevada
Placer
Plumas
Sacramento
Shasta
Sierra
Siskiyou
Sutter
Tehama
Trinity
Yolo
Yuba

Bay Counties

Alameda
Contra Costa
Marin
Napa
San Francisco
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Santa Cruz
Solano
Sonoma

Central Counties

Alpine
Amador
Calaveras
Fresno
Inyo
Kings
Madera
Mariposa
Merced
Mono
Monterey
San Benito
San Joaquin
Stanislaus
Tulare
Tuolumne

Southern Counties

Imperial
Kern
Los Angeles
Orange
Riverside
San Bernadino
San Diego
San Luis Obispo
Santa Barbara
Ventura

Appendix C.2 California Counties by Regions

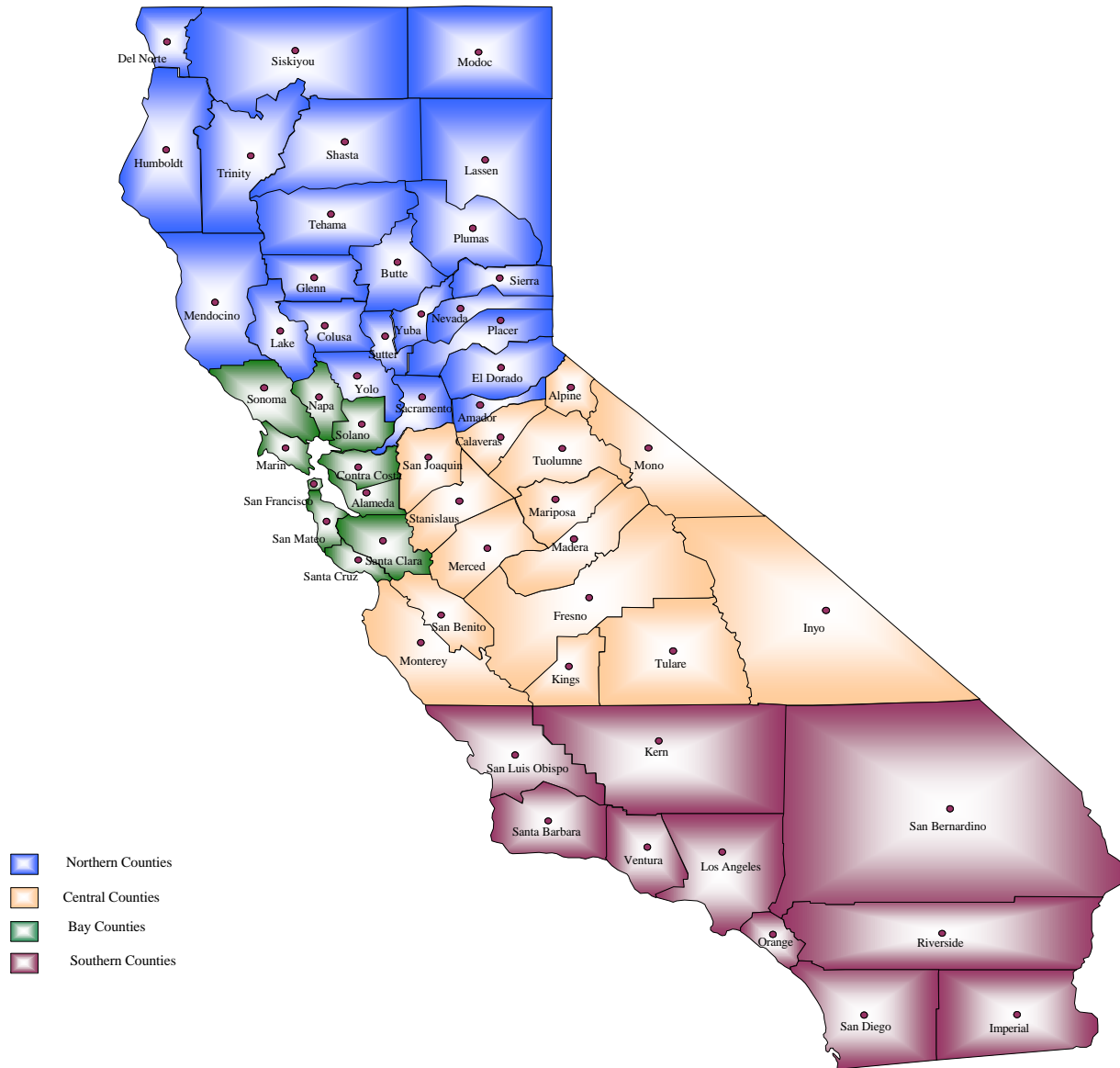


Table D.1
Expenditures on Designated Languages by Regions
Fiscal Year 1998-99

REGION	Arabic	Cantonese	Japanese	Korean	Portuguese	Spanish	Tagalog	Vietnamese	Totals
Northern	12,623	21,635	4,340	7,770	1,085	892,579	10,460	95,567	1,046,059
Bay	63,932	339,247	48,646	57,526	20,478	3,639,984	152,353	820,179	5,142,345
Central	20,039	7,345	2,752	6,116	8,163	1,898,987	6,555	44,257	1,994,214
Southern	173,289	287,744	169,146	716,338	30,994	23,150,767	225,799	843,461	25,597,538
TOTALS	269,883	655,971	224,884	787,750	60,720	29,582,317	395,167	1,803,464	33,780,156

Table D.2
Expenditures on Nondesignated Languages by Region
Fiscal Year 1998-99

REGION	Afghani	Albanian	Amharic	Armenian	Cambodian	Czechoslovakian	Farsi	French	German	Hebrew	Hindi	Hmong
Northern	0	105	0	23,995	12,405	350	10,587	460	175	0	11,727	102,948
Bay	1,237	0	5,604	990	49,701	1,894	41,209	8,144	2,081	1,037	34,465	795
Central	0	0	0	24,543	86,769	0	1,600	635	490	0	1,638	96,357
Southern	6,396	3,375	32,969	536,412	268,423	4,945	183,014	32,356	15,932	43,631	27,835	22,611
TOTALS	7,633	3,480	38,573	585,940	417,298	7,189	236,410	41,595	18,678	44,668	75,665	222,711

Table D.2
Expenditures on Nondesignated Languages by Region
Fiscal Year 1998-99

REGION	Illocano	Indonesian	Italian	Laotian	Mandarin	Mien	Persian	Polish	Punjabi	Russian	Shanghai	Taiwanese
Northern	0	92	0	67,687	5,008	70,977	0	800	52,440	93,572	92	92
Bay	2,341	897	1,649	43,317	103,709	42,660	6,470	5,673	122,236	74,180	0	4,198
Central	4,430	815	240	85,238	2,013	6,420	65	0	49,927	5,264	0	0
Southern	15,200	16,547	16,150	58,883	328,639	0	204	16,418	53,587	225,297	358	4,803
TOTALS	21,971	18,351	18,039	255,125	439,369	120,057	6,739	22,891	278,190	398,313	450	9,093

Table D.2
Expenditures on Nondesignated Languages by Region
Fiscal Year 1998-99

REGION	Thai	Ukrainian	Urdu	Yemeni	Totals
Northern	700	975	2,815	0	458,002
Bay	18,824	210	4,884	0	578,405
Central	334	184	340	0	367,302
Southern	58,942	552	13,894	0	1,987,373
TOTALS	78,800	1,921	21,933	0	3,391,082

Table D.3
Expenditures on Selected Nondesignated Languages by Region
Fiscal Year 1998-99

Region	Armenian	Mandarin	Russian	Cambodian	Punjabi	Laotian	Farsi	Hmong	Hindi	Mien	TOTAL
Northern	23,995	5,008	93,572	12,405	52,440	67,687	10,587	102,948	11,727	70,977	451,346
Bay	990	103,709	74,180	49,701	122,236	43,317	41,209	795	34,465	42,660	513,262
Central	24,543	2,013	5,264	86,769	49,927	85,238	1,600	96,357	1,638	6,420	359,769
Southern	536,412	328,639	225,297	268,423	53,587	58,883	183,014	22,611	27,835	0	1,704,701
TOTALS	585,940	439,369	398,313	417,298	278,190	255,125	236,410	222,711	75,665	120,057	3,029,078

Table D.4
Cross County Average Percent Usage of Certified Court Intrepeters by Language and Region
Fiscal Year 1998-99

REGION	Arabic	Cantonese	Japanese	Korean	Portuguese	Spanish	Tagalog	Vietnamese
Northern	88%	47%	78%	38%	0%	60%	33%	34%
Bay	28%	38%	23%	44%	24%	76%	7%	43%
Central	2%	0%	0%	25%	0%	61%	0%	14%
Southern	45%	64%	52%	38%	50%	90%	28%	53%

Table D.5
Cross County Average Percent Usage of Registered Court Intepeters by Language and Region
Fiscal Year 1998-99

REGION	Afghani	Albanian	Amharic	Armenian	Cambodian	Czechoslovakian	Farsi	French	German	Hebrew	Hindi
Northern	nu	0%	nu	0%	20%	0%	33%	0%	0%	nu	0%
Bay	0%	10%	39%	25%	14%	23%	18%	36%	9%	0%	23%
Central	nu	0%	nu	30%	20%	nu	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Southern	34%	20%	8%	20%	18%	31%	44%	47%	43%	48%	8%

Table D.5
Cross County Average Percent Usage of Registered Court Intrepeters by Language and Region
Fiscal Year 1998-99

REGION	Hmong	Illocano	Indonesian	Italian	Laotian	Mandarin	Mien	Persian	Polish	Punjabi	Russian	Shanghai
Northern	45%	nu	0%	nu	35%	45%	20%	nu	nu	11%	40%	0%
Bay	0%	10%	50%	0%	2%	54%	17%	0%	25%	21%	9%	nu
Central	20%	0%	0%	0%	22%	25%	0%	0%	nu	28%	25%	nu
Southern	0%	47%	17%	40%	39%	15%	nu	0%	33%	11%	49%	33%

Table D.5
Cross County Average Percent Usage of Registered Court Intrepeters by Language and Region
Fiscal Year 1998-99

REGION	Taiwanese	Thai	Ukrainian	Urdu	Yemeni
Northern	0%	0%	0%	25%	nu
Bay	0%	2%	0%	25%	nu
Central	nu	50%	0%	nu	nu
Southern	0%	36%	0%	20%	0%

Table D.6
Cross County Average Percent Usage of Registered Court Interpreters by Selected Languages and Region
Fiscal Year 1998-99

Region	Armenian	Mandarin	Russian	Cambodian	Punjabi	Laotian	Farsi	Hmong	Hindi	Mien
Northern	0%	45%	40%	20%	11%	35%	33%	45%	0%	20%
Bay	25%	54%	9%	14%	21%	2%	18%	0%	23%	17%
Central	30%	25%	25%	20%	28%	22%	25%	20%	0%	0%
Southern	20%	15%	49%	18%	11%	39%	44%	0%	8%	nu

Appendix E
Court Reimbursements by County
FY 1998-99

COUNTY	Total
Alameda	3,350
Alpine	0
Amador	2,972
Butte	22,961
Calaveras	972
Colusa	10,616
Contra Costa	1,104
Del Norte	599
El Dorado	1,847
Fresno	10,651
Glenn	6,304
Humboldt	3,010
Imperial	0
Inyo	7,462
Kern	30,357
Kings	13,726
Lake	524
Lassen	630
Los Angeles	45,005
Madera	600
Marin	614
Mariposa	280
Mendocino	17,958
Merced	15,226
Modoc	900
Mono	3,691
Monterey	5,598
Napa	16,432
Nevada	670
Orange	5,000
Placer	11,547
Plumas	2,150
Riverside	48,596
Sacramento	62,470
San Benito	6,205
San Bernadino	83,079
San Diego	26,314
San Francisco	0
San Joaquin	22,441
San Luis Obispo	381
San Mateo	41,111
Santa Barbara	19,835
Santa Clara	95,816
Santa Cruz	17,004
Shasta	17,117
Sierra	0
Siskiyou	6,000
Solano	16,265
Sonoma	19,091
Stanislaus	20,395
Sutter	4,088
Tehama	6,227
Trinity	410
Tulare	15,753
Tuolumne	1,130
Ventura	7,300
Yolo	25,345
Yuba	4,095
Total	\$ 809,224